The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

Inquiry Into the Charges Against Jefferson Davis.

Mr. Sumner Presents Various Petitions from Colored Persons.

Interesting Debate on Senator Wilson's Bill to Maintain Personal Liberty.

Another Resolution on the Mexican Question.

Debate in the House on the Claims of Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, to a Seat.

Speech of Mr. Raymond in Reply to Thaddeus Stevens.

The Southern States Never Out of the Union.

The Theory of their Reduction to Territories Refuted.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....Thursday, Dec. 21.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Union,) offered a resolution calling upon the President to inform the Senate upon what charges JEFFERSON DAVIS is confined, and why he is not brought to trial, which was adopted.

The Chair announced the following as the Committee on Reconstruction on the part of the Senate: Messrs. Fessenden, Grimes, Harris, Howard, Johnson and Williams.

PETITION OF COLORED TENNESSEEANS.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) presented the petition of the colored citizens of Tennessee, asking that the Congressional delegation from Tennessee be not received until that State shall have recognized the civil rights of its colored citizens.

Mr. SUMNER said he indorsed the petition. No State ought to be recognized in Congress which withholds civil rights from 300,000 of its people.

The petition was referred.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. SUMNER presented the petition of the white citizens of the District of Columbia, asking for the extension of the right of suffrage to colored people.

Mr. SUMNER said, I am glad to present this petition from the citizens of the District of Columbia, because it shows that there are good people here who are not indifferent to the great cause of equal rights. I am more disposed to make this remark because I see notice of a public meeting of the whites of this city, in the hope of arresting this cause. Of course the whites can meet if they please, but any vote on their part will be, under the circumstances, little better than an absurdity. Of course, such a meeting, called under such auspices, will vote to continue their unjust pretensions. Squatters, who for generations have squatted on the rights of others, are quietly to give up their claims. But the whites of the District of Columbia, in respect to the colored people, are no better than squatters, and it is our duty to dispossess them. Hereafter nobody should be allowed to squat on the rights of others, civil or political.

PETITION OF COLORED SOUTH CAROLINIANS.

Mr. HOWARD presented the petition of. 3,740 colored citizens of South Carolina, asking for such legislation by Congress as will insure them their political rights. It was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) offered a resolution calling upon the heads of departments for a list of persons indebted to the United States. This was objected to, and it goes over under the rules.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Union,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, to inquire and report upon the expediency of abolishing the franking privilege, except upon written communications.

GUARANTEES FOR FREEDOM.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) introduced the following, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee:

A bill to maintain and enfore the freedom of the inhabitants of the United State.

Whereas, The Congress of the United States did, on the 1st day of February, 1865, submit to the Legislatures of the several States an amendment to the constitution, declaring that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime should exist, and that Congress should have power to enforce the same by appropriate legislation; and

Whereas, The Secretary of State did, on the 19th day of December, 1865, make official proclamation that the said amendment had been ratified by three-fourths of the Legislatures of said State, therefore

Be it enacted, &c., That all laws, statutes, acts, ordinances, rules and regulations, heretofore in force or held valid in any State or Territory of the United States, whereby or wherein, any inequality of civil rights and immunities among the inhabitants of the United States, or any Territory, shall be authorized or sanctioned or established, or maintained by reason of or founded upon distinction or difference of race, color or descent, or upon a previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, be and they are hereby declared null and void; and it shall hereafter be unlawful to make, institute, ordain or establish any such law, statute, act or ordinance, rule or regulation, or to enforce or attempt to enforce the same.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all the inhabitants of any State or territory of the United States, without distinction of color or race, shall be entitled to make and enforce contracts, to sue the parties, and give evidence in all courts and places, to purchase, to lease, to hold and convey real and personal property, and to have full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and estate.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall, under the cover of any law or regulation, attempt as subject, or cause to be subjected, any inhabitant of any State or territory aforesaid, to any punishment or penalty, or property, received or protected by this act, or shall otherwise violate the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction in any District or Circuit Court of the United States, be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding three years, or both, at the discretion of the court; provided that in the States declared in insurrection by the proclamation of the President of the 1st of July, 1862, proceedings for the punishment of any violation of this act may be had in proper military courts until Congress shall by law provide for the establishment of the constitutional relations of said States to the United States.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where any defendant in any suit or proceeding, in any court of any State or territory, shall claim any right under the provisions of this act by way of defence, such defendant may remove by petition such suit or proceeding into the proper District or Circuit Court of the United States.

Mr. STEWART, of Nevada, (Union,) called up the bill to secure the freedom of the citizens of the United States in rebellion, and proceeded to address the Senate in reply to Mr. SUMNER's argument of yesterday. He maintained that the message of the President on the condition of the Southern States was patriotic and truthful. He controverted the theory that the Southern States are out of the Union, and that they have been reduced to a territorial condition. We had the assurance of the President and the Lieutenant-General that good order was being restored in the Southern States. There was no necessity for treating the Southern States as conquered provinces.

Mr. STEWART denied the right of the General Government to interfere in defining the qualifications of electors in the Southern States. The constitution leaves that to the States themselves. If this is not a white man's government, it must be remembered that neither the black man nor the red man ever formed such a government as this. He argued that the people of the North were not justified in forcing negro suffrage upon the South while they withheld political rights from negroes in the Northern States.

Mr. WILSON replied to the argument of Mr. STEWART stating the necessity that existed for the passage of the bill before the Senate. The testimony of the leading officers of the army in the South went to prove that great atrocities and cruelties were perpetrated upon freedmen in the South. Mr. STEWART had questioned the truth of the reports respecting these cruelties; but he might as well doubt the cruelties of Andersonville, where eighty-three per cent. of the men who entered the hospitals died, and where more American soldiers lie buried than fell in the whole Mexican war—more Americans lie buried there than fell in WELLINGTON's four great battles in Spain—more than fell at Waterloo, Inkermann, Alma and Sebastopol all together. I desire to say a word further. We were told by Mr. SAULSBURY, yesterday, that there was an apprehension here that the Democratic party was to come back again to power through the agency of the President of the United States. Sir, I think the information from Delaware was altogether mistaken in regard to any such proposition. I do not apprehend that the Democratic party is coming into power through the agency of the President of the United States or through the agency of anybody else. A party that has maintained the attitude of the Democratic party during this great rebellion, and that has acted hand in hand with a traitor and lost cause, is not likely to [illegible] control of the Government of the United States. [illegible] organization [illegible] as the rebel States of this Union, and [illegible] reconstruction, [illegible] reorganization, [illegible] will govern this country through any body, executive session held, and the Senate at 3 o'clock adjourned, to meet Friday, Jan. 5, 1866, at 12 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 21.

SWORN IN.

Mr. DELOS R. ASHLEY, of Nevada, (Union,) appeared and qualified as a Representative from that State.

REGENTS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.

The Speaker announced the following-named gentlemen as the Regents of the Smithsonian Institute on the part of the House: Messrs. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire; FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, and GARFIELD, of Ohio.

THE COMMITTEE ON MINES AND MINING.

The Speaker also announced the following gentlemen on the Committee on Mines and Mining recently authorized to be appointed: Messrs. Higby, of California; D. R. Ashley, of Nevada; Cobb, of Wisconsin; Sirouse, of Pennsylvania; Driggs, of Michigan; J. M. Ashley, of Ohio; Henderson, of Oregon; Allison, of Iowa, and Noell, of Missouri.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

On motion of Mr. PHELPS, of Maryland, (Union,) it was resolved, that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report, for the information of the House, what amount of money has been expended for the establishment and support of the Naval Academy at Annapolis from its foundation to the present time.

THE ARMY REGISTER.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) it was resolved, that 5,000 copies of the Army Register for the year 1865 be printed for the use of the House.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Mr. HUBBARD, of Connecticut, (Union,) offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

Resolved, That the Government of the United States ought never to recognize any government imposed upon any nation on this continent by the arms of any European power.

THE CONFINEMENT OF JEFF. DAVIS AND OTHERS.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, (Union,) asked leave to offer a resolution requesting the President of the United States, if not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate to the House any report or reports made by the Judge-Advocate-General or any other officer of the government as to the grounds, facts or accusations by which JEFFERSON DAVIS, C. C. CLAY, STEPHEN R. MALLORY or DAVID YULEE, or either of them are held in confinement.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) asked why the gentleman did not call on the President for the reasons why these persons were held in confinement, and not on the Judge-Advocate-General.

Mr. CONKLING replied that the resolution simply called for facts.

Mr. JOHNSON objected to the reception of the resolution.

NATIONAL SYSTEM OF TELEGRAPHING.

On motion of Mr. ALLEY, of Massachusetts, (Union,) it was resolved that the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a national system of telegraphing by which all telegrams shall be forwarded under a similar system to our present postal service, within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Post-office Department.

BILL TO REIMBURSE OREGON.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Oregon, (Union,) introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Claims, making appropriations to reimburse Oregon for expenses incurred in the suppression of Indian hostilities of 1854.

THE NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE.

Mr. RAYMOND, of New-York, (Union,) asked leave to introduce a bill providing for the appointment of a commission to purchase a site and erect a building for a post-office in the City of New-York, but objection was made.

INDORSING THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, (Dem.,) submitted the following:

Resolved, That the Message of the President of the United States delivered at the opening of the present Congress is regarded by this body as an able, judicious and patriotic State paper.

Resolved, That the principles therein advocated for the restoration of the Union are the safest and most practicable that can now be applied to our disordered domestic affairs.

Resolved, That no State or number of States confederated together can in any manner sunder their connection with the Federal Union except by a total subversion of our present system of government, and that the President, in enunciating this doctrine in his late message, has but given expression to the sentiments of all those who deny the right of a State to secede.

Resolved, That the President is entitled to the thanks of Congress and the country, for his faithful, wise and successful efforts to restore civil government, law and order to the States wherein the people were lately in insurrection against the Federal authority; and we hereby pledge ourselves to aid, assist and uphold him in the policy which he has adopted to give harmony, peace and union to the country.

Mr. VOORHEES moved, and the House agreed to the motion, to postpone the consideration of the resolutions until the 9th of January.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

On motion of Mr. NIBLACK, of Indiana, (Dem.,) the Committee for the District of Columbia was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the selection and admission into this House of a delegate from this District with powers and privileges similar to those of delegates from the present organized Territories, and to report by bill or otherwise.

THE CLAIM OF MR. JOHNSON, OF ARKANSAS.

Mr. SMITH, of Kentucky, (Union,) offered the following:

Resolved, That JAMES M. JOHNSON, claiming a seat as a member of the Thirty-ninth Congress from the State of Arkansas, be admitted to the privileges of the floor pending his claim as member thereof.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said that if the gentleman would amend the resolution so as to leave out that part which relates to Mr. JOHNSON to be a member of this House, he would not object to it.

Mr. SMITH replied that Mr. JOHNSON had rendered three or four years' military service to his country, and it would be a reflection upon him to deny him the privilege of the floor.

Mr. BLAIR, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) inquired whether anybody else was here claiming to be a member elect from Arkrnsas.

Mr. SMITH replied that he did not know.

Mr. INGERSOLL, of Illinois, (Union,) said he was acquainted with Mr. JOHNSON, and was happy to say that that gentleman was a soldier, and had fought three years or more in our army, and did as much to sustain the Union cause in Arkansas as any one. It was a reflection on him as well as on the House to refuse him the privilege of the floor.

Mr. SMITH was willing to amend the resolution by striking from it the words "whose credentials have been presented."

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) could not understand why this gentleman should be selected for such privileges from others equally as loyal.

Mr. SMITH replied that he had no objection to any other loyal man being added. He had informed Mr. JOHNSON that he would offer this resolution, and he did so because at the first session of the Thirty-Eighth Congress he was admitted to the privileges of the floor. And so at the last session, the question was submitted to the Committee on Elections, and he drew pay and mileage for both sessions. He now came here again as a member elect, bearing his credentials with the great seal, having, as a loyal man, fought for three years for the interest and salvation of the Government. He merely asked to be recognized as a gentleman claiming a seat on this floor.

Objection being made to the resolution, Mr. SMITH withdrew it.

BILL FOR THE RELIEF OF CERTAIN PERSONS.

Mr. KERR, of Indiana, (Dem.,) introduced a bill, which was referred, for the relief of loyal and innocent part owners of personal property, captured on account of the criminal acts of other part owners of it.

A QUESTION OF BOUNTIES.

Mr. O'NEILL, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) introduced a bill relative to the payment of the $100 bounty provided by the act of July 22, 1861, to the legal representatives of the men who enlisted during that year, and who left their command without authority, but subsequently returned and were killed in battle or died from wounds received in the service. This was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE LATE EXPLOSION IN THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. INGERSOLL introduced the following, which was agreed to, namely:

Whereas, by the late explosion at the United States Arsenal in the District of Columbia, several Government employes were killed and others terribly mutilated. And

Whereas It is alleged that one or more of the killed left large families in destitute circumstances; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on the District for Columbia be directed to inquire into the matter, and report to this House what relief, if any, should be rendered by the United States Government.

THE QUESTION OF RECONSTRUCTION.

Several other resolutions of inquiry were adopted, when the Ho use resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. BOUTWELL in the chair, on the President's Annual Message.

Mr. FINCK, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said the reason why the Southern representatives were not admitted to seats in Congress, was that there was a body of men opposed to the union of the States, unless they could mould its policy to suit their own views. He protested against this attempt to subvert the true principles of our government, to preserve which four years of war was waged. In reply to Mr. STEVENS, he argued that the Southern States were never out of the Union, and denied that by insurrection they placed themselves beyond the limits of the constitution. Therefore the law of nations was not applicable to them as a conquered people. He was in favor of the Southern States being now represented. The people in that section had acquiesced with great unanimity in the result of the war, and shown a disposition to be forever loyal, and to sustain the government which they had vainly striven to overthrow. He denied the right of Congress to legislate with reference to suffrage in the Southern States. This could not be done unless on the theory of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. STEVENS,) that they are out of the Union. We should endeavor to make more permanent than heretofore the bond of Union. In the main, he approved the course and policy of the President on the question of the restoration of these States, to give them their just rights, and to heal the wounds which the war had inflicted. The people would insist that these States shall be represented, and would sustain the President in every honest effort to maintain his position. The honorable gentleman proceeded at some length to show the disastrous effects of what he characterized as the radical movement.

SPEECH OF MR. RAYMOND.

Mr. RAYMOND, of New-York, then addressed the House as follows:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I should be glad, if it meet the sense of those members who are present, to make some remarks upon the general question now before the House, but I do not wish to trespass upon the disposition of those who may be present in regard to this matter. I do not know, however, that there will be a better opportunity to say what little I have to say than is now offered; and if the House shall indicate no other wish I will proceed to say it. (Go on.) I need not say that I have been gratified to hear many things which have fallen from the lips of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. FINCK) who has just taken his seat. I have no party feeling, nor any other feeling, which would prevent me from rejoicing in the indications apparent on that side of the house of a purpose to concur with the loyal people of the country, and with the loyal administration of the government, and with the loyal majorities in both Houses of Congress, in restoring peace and order to our common country. I cannot, perhaps, help wishing, Sir, that these indications of an interest in the preservation of our government had come somewhat sooner. I cannot help feeling that such expressions cannot now be of as much service to the country as they might once have been. If we could have had from that side of the House such indications of an interest in the preservation of the Union; such heartfelt sympathy with the efforts of the government for the preservation of that Union; such hearty denunciation of those who were seeking its destruction, while the war was raging, I am sure we might have been spared some years of war, some millions of money, and rivers of blood and tears. But, Sir, I am not disposed to fight over again battles now happily ended. I feel, and I am rejoiced to find that members on the other side of the House feel, that the great question now before us is to restore the Union to its old integrity, purified from everything that interfered with the full development of the spirit of liberty which it was made to enshrine. I trust that we shall have a general concurrence of the members of this House and of this Congress in such measures as may be deemed most fit and proper for the accomplishment of that result. I am glad to assume and to believe that there is not a member of this House, nor a man in this country, who does not wish from the bottom of his heart to see the day speedily come when we shall have this nation, the great American Republic, again united more harmonious in its action than it has ever been, and forever one and indivisible. We in this Congress are to devise the means to restore its union and its harmony, to perfect its institutions, and to make it in all its parts and in all its action, through all time to come, too strong, too wise and too free ever to invite or ever to permit the hand of rebellion to be raised against it. Now, Sir, in devising the ways and means to accomplish that great result, the first thing we have to do is to know the point from which we start, to understand the nature of the material with which we have to work, the condition of the territory, and the States with which we are concerned. I had supposed, at the outset of this session, that it was the purpose of this House to proceed to that work without discussion, and to commit it almost exclusively, if not entirely, to the joint committee raised by the two Houses for the consideration of that subject.

But, Sir, I must say that I was glad when I perceived the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. STEVENS,) himself the Chairman on the part of this House of the great Committee on Reconstruction, lead off in a discussion of this general subject, and thus invite all the rest of us who chose to follow him in the debate. In the remarks which he made in this body a few days since, he laid down, with the clearness and the force which characterizes everything he says and does, his point of departure in commencing this great work. I had hoped that the ground he would lay down would be such that we could all of us stand upon it, and cooperate with him in our common object. I feel constrained to say, Sir, and I do it without the slightest disposition to create or to exaggerate differences, that there were points in his exposition of the situation of the country with which I cannot concur. I cannot, for myself, start from precisely the point which he assumes. In his remarks on that occasion he assumed that the States lately in rebellion were and are out of the Union. Throughout his speech,—I will not trouble you with reading passages from it,—I find him speaking of the States as "outside of the Union," as "dead States," as "having forfeited all their rights and terminated their State existence." I find expressions still more definite and distinct. I find him stating that "they are and for four years have been out of the Union for all legal purposes," as "having been for four years a separate power and a separate nation." His position, therefore, is that these States having been rebellious are now out of the Union, and simply within the jurisdiction of the Constitution of the United States as so much territory to be dealt with precisely as the will of the conqueror—to use his own language—may dictate. Now, Sir, if that position is correct, it prescribes for us a line of policy to be pursued very different from the one that will be proper if it is not correct. His belief is that what we have to do is to create new States out of this territory at the proper time, many years distant, retaining them meantime in a territorial condition, and subjecting them to precisely such a state of discipline and tutelage as Congress or the Government of the United States may see fit to prescribe. If believed in the premises which he assumes, possibly—though I do not think probably—I might agree with the conclusion he reaches. But, Sir, I cannot believe that this is our condition. I cannot believe that these States have ever been out of the Union, or that they are now out of the Union. I cannot believe that they ever have been or are now in any sense a separate power. If they were, Sir, how and when did they become so? They were once States of this Union—that every one concedes—bound to the Union and made members of the Union by the Constitution of the United States. If they ever went out of the Union it was at some specified time and by some specific act. I regret that the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. STEVENS) is not now in his seat. I should have been glad to ask him by what specific act and at what precise time any one of these States took itself out of the American Union. Was it by the ordinance of secession? I think we all agree that an ordinance of secession passed by any State of this Union is simply a nullity, because it encounters in its practical operation the Constitution of the United States, which is the supreme law of the land. It could not operate to effect any actual change in the relation of the State adopting it to the National Government, still less to accomplish the removal of that State from the sovereign jurisdiction of the Constitution of the United States. Well, Sir, did the resolutions of these States, the declarations of their officials, the speeches of members of their Legislatures, or the utterances of their press accomplish the result? Certainly not. They could not possibly work any change whatever in the relations of these States to the General Government. All their ordinances and all their resolutions were simply declarations of a purpose to secede. Their secession, if it ever took place, certainly could not date from the time when their intention to secede was first announced. After declaring that intention they proceeded to carry it into effect. How? By war—by sustaining their purpose by arms against the force which the United States brought to bear against it. Did they sustain it? Were their arms victorious? If they were, then their secession was an accomplished fact. If not, it was nothing more than an abortive attempt—a purpose unfulfilled. This, then, is simply a question of fact; and we all know what the fact is. They did not succeed—they failed to maintain their ground by force of arms—in other words, they failed to secede.

But the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. STEVENS) insists that they did secede, and that this fact is not in the least affected by the other fact that the constitution forbids secession. He says that the law forbids secession. He says that the law forbids murder, but that murders are nevertheless committed. But there is no analogy between the two cases. If secession had been accomplished, if these States had gone out, and overcome the armies that tried to prevent their going out, then the prohibition of the constitution could not have altered the fact. In the case of murder, the man is killed, and murder is thus committed in spite of the law. The fact of killing is essential to the committal of the crime, and the fact of going out is essential to secession. But in this case there was no such fact. I think I need not argue any further the position that the rebel States have never, for one moment, by any ordinance of secession, or by any successful war, carried themselves beyond the rightful jurisdiction of the Constitution of the United States. They have interrupted, for a time, the practical enforcement and exercise of that jurisdiction. They rendered it impossible for a time for this government to enforce obedience to its laws, but there has never been an hour when this government or this Congress or this House, or the gentleman from Pennsylvania himself, ever conceded that those States were beyond the jurisdiction of the constitution and laws of the United States. During all these four years of war, Congress has been making laws for the government of those very States, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania has voted for them and voted to raise armies to enforce them. Why was this done if they were a separate nation? Why, if they were not part of the United States? Those laws were made for them as States. Members have voted for laws imposing upon them direct taxes, which are apportioned according to the constitution only among the several States according to their population in a variety of ways, to some of which the gentleman who preceded me has referred. This Congress has by its action assumed and asserted that they were still States in the Union though in rebellion, and that it was with the rebellion we were making war, and not with the States themselves as States, and still less as a separate, as a foreign Power. The gentleman from Pennsylvania cited a variety of logical precedents and declarations of principle, nearly all of them, I believe, drawn from the celebrated decision of the Supreme Court pronounced by Justice GRIER, in what are popularly known as the Prize cases. His citations were all made for the purpose of proving that these States were in a condition of public war, that they were waging such a war as could only be waged by a separate and independent Power, but a careful scrutiny of that decision will show that it lends not the slightest countenance to such an inference. Gentlemen who hear me will doubtless recollect that the object of the trial in those cases was to decide whether certain vessels captured in trying to break the blockade were lawful prize of war or not, and the decision of this point turned on the question whether the war then raging was such a contest as justified a resort to the modes and usages of public war, or of which blockade was one. Justice GRIER decided that it was—that so far as the purposes and weapons of war were concerned, the two parties were belligerents, and that the government might blockade the ports and capture property within the lines of the district in rebellion, precisely as if that district were an independent nation, engaged in a public war; but he said not one word which could assert or imply that it was an independent nation, that it had a separate existence, or had gone out of the "sovereign" jurisdiction of the United States. On the contrary, everything he said, the very passages quoted by the gentleman from Pennsylvania himself, imply and assert precisely the opposite. He speaks of them not as sovereign, but as claiming to be sovereign; not as being separate, but as trying to be separate from the United States. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. STEVENS) spoke of States forfeiting their State existence by the fact of rebellion. Well, I do not see how there can be such forfeiture involved or implied. The individual citizens of those States went with the rebellion. They thereby incurred certain penalties under the laws and Constitution of the United States. What the States did was to endeavor to interpose their State authority between the individuals in rebellion and the Government of the United States, which assumed, and which would carry out the assumption, to declare those individuals traitors for their acts. The individuals in the States who were in rebellion, it seems to me, were the only parties who, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, could incur the penalties of treason. I know of no law, I know of nothing in the Constitution of the United States, I know of nothing in any recognized or established code of international law, which can punish a State, as a State, for any act it may perform. It is certain that our Constitution assumes nothing of the kind. It does not deal with States, except in one or two instances, such as elections of members of Congress and the election of electors of President and Vice-President. Indeed, the main feature which distinguishes the Union, under the constitution, from the old confederation is this, that whereas the old confederation did deal with the States directly, making requisitions upon them for supplies, and relying upon them for the execution of its laws, the Constitution of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, made its Laws binding on the individual citizens of the several States, whether living in one State or in another. Congress, as the legislative branch of this government, enacts a law which shall be operative upon every individual within its jurisdiction. It is binding upon each individual citizen, and if he resists it by force, he is guilty of a crime, and is punished accordingly, anything in the constitution or laws of his State to the contrary notwithstanding. But the States themselves are not touched by the laws of the United States, or by the Constitution of the United States. A State cannot be indicted; a State cannot be tried; a State cannot be hung for treason. The individuals in a State may be so tried, and hung, but the State as an organization, as an organic member of the Union still exists, whether its individual citizens commit treason or not.

Mr. KELLY—Will the gentleman from New-York (Mr. RAYMOND) yield to me a moment for a question?

Mr. RAYMOND—Certainly.

Mr. KELLY: I desire to ask the gentleman this question; By virtue of what does a State exist? Is it by virtue of a constitution, and by virtue of its relations to the Union? In what does a State of the Union exist? First, by virtue of a constitution, and, secondly, by virtue of its practical relations to the Government of the United States. And, further, I would ask, whether those States, acting by conventions of the people, have not overthrown the constitution which made them parts of the Union, and thereby destroyed or suspended—phrase it as you will—the practical relations which made them parts of the Union?

Mr. RAYMOND—I will say in reply to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLY) that it is not the practical relations of a State at any particular moment which make it a State or a part of the Union. What makes a State a part of the Union is the Constitution of the United States, and the rebel States have not yet destroyed that.

Mr. KELLY—The question I proposed is whether a State does not exist by virtue of a constitution—its constitution, which is a thing which may be modified or overthrown?

Mr. RAYMOND—Certainly.

Mr. KELLY—And whether these rebellious constitutions or States have not been overthrown?

Mr. RAYMOND—A State does not exist by virtue of any particular constitution. It always has a constitution; but it need not have a specific constitution at any specific time. A State has certain political relations to the Government of the United States; but the fact of those relations being practically operative, and in actual force at any moment, does not constitute its relationship to the government, or its membership of the United States. Its practical operation is one thing. The fact of its existence as an organized community—one of the great national community of States—is quite another thing.

Mr. KELLY—Let me interrupt the gentleman one moment longer. I will ask him whether, if the constitution be overthrown or destroyed and its practical relations cease, there be any State left?

Mr. RAYMOND—Why, Sir, if there be no constitution of any sort in a State, no law, nothing but chaos, then that State would no longer exist as an organization; but that has not been the case. It never is the case in great communities, for they always have constitutions and forms of government. It may not be a constitution or form of government adapted to its relation to the Government of the United States, and that would be an evil to be remedied by the Government of the United States. That is what we have been trying to do for the last four years. The practical relations of the governments of those States with the Government of the United States were all wrong and were hostile to that government. They denied our jurisdiction; they denied that they were States of the Union, but their denial did not change the fact, and there was never any time when their organizations as States were destroyed. A dead State is a solecism, a contradiction of terms, an impossibility. These are, I confess, rather metaphysical distinctions, but I did not raise them. Those who assert that a State is destroyed whenever its constitution is changed, or whenever its practical relations with this government are changed, must be held responsible for whatever metaphysical niceties may be necessarily involved in the discussion. I do not know, Sir, that I have made my views on this point clear to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLY,) who has questioned me upon it, and I am still more doubtful whether even if they are intelligible he will concur with me as to their justice. But I regard those States just as truly within the jurisdiction of the constitution, and, therefore, just as really and truly States of the American Union now as they were before the war. Their practical relations to the Government of the United States have been disturbed, and we have been endeavoring, through four years of war, to restore them, and make them what they were before the war. The military in the field has given us the means of doing this. We can now reestablish the practical relation of those States to the government, and the actual jurisdiction over them, which they vainly attempted to throw off, is already restored. The conquest we have achieved is a conquest over the rebellion; not a conquest over the States, whose authority the rebellion had for the time subverted. For these reasons I think the views submitted by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. STEVENS,) upon this point, are unsound. Let me next cite some of the consequences which it seems to me must follow the acceptance of his position. If, as he asserts, we have been waging war with an independent power, with a separate nation, I cannot see how we can talk of treason in connection with our recent conflict, or demand the execution of DAVIS or anybody else as a traitor. Certainly, if we were at war with any other foreign power, we should never talk of the treason of those who were opposed to us in the field. If we were engaged in a war with France and should take as prisoner the Emperor NAPOLEON, certainly we could not talk of him as a traitor, or as liable to execution. I think that by adopting any such assumption as that of the honorable gentlemen we surrender the whole idea of treason and the punishment of traitors. I think moreover that we accept virtually and practically the doctrine of State sovereignty—the right of a State to withdraw from the Union, and to break up the Union at its own will and pleasure. I do not see how upon those premises we can escape that conclusion. If the States that engaged in the late rebellion constituted themselves, by their ordinances of secession, or by any of the acts with which they followed those ordinances, a separate and independent power, I do not see how we can deny the principles on which they professed to act, or refuse assent to their practical results. I have heard no clearer, no stronger statement of the doctrine of State sovereignty, as paramount to the sovereignty of the nation, than would be involved in such a concession. Whether he intends it or not, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. STEVENS) actually assents to the extreme doctrine of the advocates of secession.

Mr. NIBLACK—I beg to inquire of the gentleman whether the theory of the gentleman from Pennsylvania which he is combatting would not also, if carried to its legitimate consequences, make those who resisted the Confederacy in the insurrectionary States guilty of treason to the Confederacy or to those States?

Mr. RAYMOND—I was just going to remark that another of the consequences of this doctrine, as it seems to me, would be our inability to talk of loyal men in the South. Loyal to what? Loyal to a foreign independent Power, as the United States would become under those circumstances? Certainly not. Simply disloyal to their own government, and deserters, or whatever you may choose to call them, from that to which they would owe allegiance, to a foreign and independent State.

Now there is another consequence of the doctrine which I shall not dwell upon, but simply suggest, if the Confederacy was an independent power, a separate nation, it had the right to contract debts, and we, having overthrown and conquered that independent power, according to the theory of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, would become the inheritors, the successors of its debts and assets, and we must pay them. Sir, that is not simply a theory or a claim thrown out in debate here. It is one advanced on behalf of Great Britain as against us.

Mr. RAYMOND was here interrupted by Mr. JENCKES, with whom he had a long colloquy on this point.

Mr. RAYMOND then proceeded: Now, Sir, I have dwelt on these points longer than I intended to do. I do not think the doctrine I have been combatting is held by any number of the people of this country, or indeed by any considerable number of the members of the House. I certainly do not think these States are to be dealt with by us as provinces, as simply so much territory held to us by no other ties than those of conquest. I think we are to deal with them as States having State Governments still subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, still under the constitutional control of the National Government; and that in our dealings with them we are to be guided and governed not simply by our sovereign will and pleasure as conquerors, but by the restrictions and limitations of the Constitution of the United States, necessarily as we are restrained and limited in our dealings with all other States of the American Union.

Mr. RAYMOND—I have no doubt of it—not the slightest. I do not think that the treason of JEFFERSON DAVIS has anything to do with the inhuman treatment of our prisoners of war. I merely alluded to the matter. I might have elaborated it when I said that because we had granted to these States, as a power waging war, rights usually accorded to nations at war, we were not therefore excluded from proceeding against them as traitors. The decision of the Supreme Court, to which I have once referred, if I understand it aright, asserts that we have the right to proceed against them as traitors, or rather that we have the right to exercise against them both the power of sovereigns and of belligerents; that the one did not exclude the other. Now, if according to the view I have presented, we are to deal with these States as States still within the Union, the next question that recurs is, how are we to deal with them. The gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. FINCK,) who preceded me, took the ground that they had only to resume their places and their powers in the National Government—that their Representatives have only to come into this hall and take their seats, without question and without conditions of any sort. I cannot concur. Sir, in that view. I do not think that these States have any such rights. On the contrary, I think we have a full and perfect right to require certain conditions in the nature of guarantees for the future, and that right rests principally and technically on the surrender we may and must require at their hands. The rebellion has been defeated, and a defeat always implies a surrender, and in a political sense a surrender implies more than a transfer of the arms used on the field of battle; it implies, in the case of civil war, a surrender of the principles and doctrines, of all the weapons and agencies by which the war has been carried on. The military surrender was made on the field of battle to our Generals, as the agents and representatives of the Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States. But this is not all they have still to surrender.

Mr. RAYMOND—Well, if it seems important to the gentleman from Rhode Island, or to anybody else, I am quite willing to make the addition to my remark which he suggests. I will say, then, that in surrendering on the field of battle, they surrendered to the Generals who were in command of the armies as agents of the President of the United States, himself the agent and representative of the American people. If that explanation is satisfactory to the gentleman, I am very happy to make it, and perhaps I am obliged to him for having enabled me to state it a little more specifically and accurately than I did at first. Now, there must be at the end of the war a similar surrender on the political field of controversy. That surrender is due as an act of justice from the defeated party to the victorious party. It is due, also, and we have a right to exact it, as a guaranty for the future. Why do we demand a surrender of their arms by the vanquished in every battle? We do it that they may not renew the contest. Why do we seek in their fall a surrender of the principles on which they fought? It is that they may never again be made the basis of controversy and rebellion against the government of the United States. Now what are the principles which should thus be surrendered? The principle of State sovereignty is one of them. It was the corner-stone of the rebellion, at once its animating spirit and its fundamental basis. Deeply ingrained as it was in the Southern heart, it must be surrendered.

The ordinances in which it was embodied must not only be repealed, but the principle itself must be abandoned and the ordinances, so far as this war is concerned, be declared null and void, and that declaration must be embodied in their fundamental constitutions. We have a right to insist upon this, and it must be apparent that so far as that principle is concerned this war was a permanent success.

Mr. BINGHAM—The gentleman will allow me to make the inquiry whether if that were done to-day by South Carolina, and the people of that insurgent State restored to all their powers in this Union, they could not blot it out to-morrow by every construction that has been given to the operation of the Constitution of the United States upon any State maintaining its relations to this government, What guaranty would that be?

An interesting colloquy occurred between Messrs. RAYMOND and BINGHAM and between Mr. JENCKES and Mr. RAYMOND, a report of which is omitted for room.

Mr. RAYMOND said in conclusion—I cannot assent to the intimat ons thrown out by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. STEVENS) that the President concurred in the views he had expressed, or that he had handed the whole subject of pacifying the States lately in rebellion, and of restoring the States to the practical exercise of their functions as members of the Union to the hands of Congress. I can find no warrant in his message for believing that he designs thus to abandon duties which are evidently, in his judgment, devolved upon him as the Executive in the government and as Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States. On the contrary, I find him rehearsing, in clear and explicit language, the steps he has taken to restore the rightful energy of the General Government and the States. To that end, he says, Provisional Governors have been appointed for the States, conventions called, Governors elected, Legislatures assembled, and Senators and Representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States. At the same time the courts of the United States, as far as could be done, have been reopened, so that the laws of the United States may be enforced through their agency. The blockade has been removed, the custom-houses reëstablished in ports of entry, so that the revenues of the United States may be collected. The Post-office Department renews its ceaseless activity, and the General Government is thereby enabled to communicate promptly with its officers and agents. The courts are restored in their functions and property, the opening of the ports invites the restoring of industry and commerce, the post-office renews the facilities of said intercourse and of business. He has exercised his power of pardon. He has invited the States lately in rebellion to participate in the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment, securing its perpetual prohibition of slavery. This done, he says it will remain for the States, whose powers have been so long in abeyance, to resume their places in the two branches of the national legislature, and thereby complete the work of restoration. Here it is for you fellow-citizens of the Senate, and you fellow-citizens of the House of Representatives

STRONG DIVORCE CASE.

Mrs. Hillaker's Cross-Examination Continued.

EVIDENCE OF JASON BURDICK.

A City Missionary Describes His Visits to No. 124 Waverley-place.

Vernon Potter, Husband of Mrs. Potter, on the Witness Stand.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MRS. HILLAKER CONTINUED.

I was 19 years old when married; I was married in the minister's house in Jersey City adjoining the Methodist Church; no one was present but two witnesses that the clergyman called up from the basement; they were not servants; I could tell by the way they were dressed; no notice of the marriage had been previously sent to the clergyman; I did not know the minister before; I think we went to Niblo's Theatre immediately after the marriage and saw Forrest's Jack Cade; I don't remember where we sat; we then went home to Forty-seventh-street, my husband's home and mine; I had been boarding there for several months previous to the marriage; I first became acquainted with my husband there at his mother's house; I had previously lived at Mrs. Potter's; I had worked there, and received my board and clothes; that was all that I received; that included all my wearing apparel; I hadn't any other means of support.

Q.—When you came to the city who first introduced you to your husband's sister? A.—I was not introduced to her when I first came to the city.

The Court—I do not intend to restrict you in this examination, but I suggest to you whether these things are not entirely too remote.

Mr. Gerry—In this examination I am acting not merely upon my own judgment, but upon the suggestions of both my senior associates. This cross-examination has been prepared by me with a great deal of care; it is designed and deliberate; I am thoroughly familiar with every portion of this woman's life, and I intend to show it.

The Court—I make the suggestion; you must act upon your own judgment; you can go on so long as the other side does not object.

Mr. Cram—I thought they were helping me very much and didn't want to object. I don't want to shut out anything; but upon your Honor's suggestion I will do so in future just to save time.

Q.—Where did Mrs. Potter live? A.—Mrs. Potter lived near Thirty-sixth-street; don't remember the year exactly; the year of the police riots; I came there with her; I stayed until August.

Q.—Where did you go then?

Witness—I decline to answer.

The Court.—You need not answer if it would tend to degrade you.

Witness—That is the purpose of the counsel; I decline to answer.

Q.—What day of the week were you married? A.—I can't tell the day of the week I was married; it was on March 4, 1860; I worked and earned money previous to my marriage; don't remember how much money I had in my pocket on the day of my marriage; it may have been $5 or $10.

Mr. Cram—I object to this line of examination as too remote.

Mr. Graham—We have given evidence that the principal persons in this house were living without any visible means of reputable support. This witness is put upon the stand to overcome our testimony; and we propose to show that she was living in that way—that she had no continuous means of virtuous support, and that there were chasms in her life which could only be bridged over by immorality.

Mr. Cram—It appears from the testimony of this witness that she married, and has been married since 1860; they are going back now to a period long anterior. I ask your Honor to remember that when Mrs. Walsh was upon the stand, and had been compromised, by her own account, more terribly than ever a witness was before—after she had admitted that she had been accessory, after the fact, to a double murder—when we asked a question tending to show that she was a loose woman, your Honor excluded it.

The Court—I will allow you to go on and cross-examine this witness until you ask questions as I deem improper; but I suggest that you examine in reference to the period since the marriage.

Witness—I don't know how much money I had in my possession at the time of my marriage, but I don't think I had more than $5 or $6 in my possession at once, at that time or for more than a year before; my parents were not what you would call people of property; my mother never gave me any money but once or twice since I was a little girl; she gave me $50 in the Winter of 1863, in February; I was living in Bleecker-street, near Wooster, with no one but my children; the agent for the house was a man named Gibbons; I went in October and left in Spring; there were a great many families in the house; I was not acquainted with them; paid $7 a month rent in advance when I had it, when I had not the landlord had to wait; immediately after leaving the theatre we went home to the house in Forty-seventh-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; my sister-in-law occupied the second floor; my husband and I occupied the same room; the landlord was Mr. Traphagen; he lived on the first floor; my husband supported me at that time; I think he made $7 a week; Mr. Traphagen is dead; I heard of it from my husband's niece, her name is Seymour; my husband worked as a journeyman for his brother, Jas. Hillaker; he was paid $1 or nine shillings a day; he worked up to 1862; my first child was born on the 4th December, 1860; it was born in my bedroom in Forty-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, in a white frame house.

Q.—What was the child, a boy or a girl? A.—A girl; I worked for Bates, Rogers & Raymond and others; I was paid six or seven shillings a piece for vests; I could make two a day; I worked also for Lewis B. Brown, Chambers-street; I work for him still; they furnished me the material for the vests; I did not deposit for the material; that is customary only with Jews.

Q.—What is the greatest number of vests you have ever made in a day? A.—Two.

Q.—What is the most you have ever received for any one vest? A.—Ten shillings.

Q.—When did you begin to work for Bates? A.—I think it was in the Winter of 1861; I generally went to Bates' one week, and the girl that worked with me went the other week; the last time I was there was about the time the war broke out; they were in Church-street; we began to work for them as soon as we got settled after coming here; I don't know where Bates is now; I think he went to Charleston; he had a place there; I don't remember when I first worked for Rogers & Raymond; I think it was in 1861 that I began to work for them, taking out work in my own name.

Q.—What time of year was it? A.—I don't remember whether it was Winter, Summer, Spring or Fall; we worked for them at the same time we worked for Bates.

A Juror—You are wasting our time with this evidence.

Another Juror—Yes; I think so; we have business to attend to, most of us.

Mr. McKeon—We are sorry to take up the time of the jury, but we are acting on information.

Mr. Cram—Object.

Q.—I first went to Rogers & Raymond's I went alone; I don't remember the time of day; I only took out four vests at first; I don't recollect when I stopped; I didn't work for them continually; I think I first stopped in the Summer, some time after May, 1862; I have not worked for them since; I did all I could do in the way of sewing; besides my housework then went to work for Mrs. Walker, in Forty-fourth-street, and didn't stop until I went to Waverley-place; I worked button-holes in soldiers' coats; I was paid 6 or 7 cents apiece; I don't remember how many I made; I made a great many; I next worked for a Jew in Canal-street; I don't know his name, but he is over the fur-store near Laurens-street; that was after I went to Waverley-place; I made several dozen shirts for him, at 75 cents a dozen; I worked for him six weeks; then I went to Lougstreet & Bradford's work; I began in June or July, several months after I stopped working for the Jew; I had to take him in some work not finished; I did not work for any one in the interim at sewing; I nursed Mrs. Potter during that time; I had a room rent free; I had $2 50 a week from the city, $2 50 from the Police Department, and my husband sent me $12 50 a month; that was all the money I had at that time.

Q.—Did you support yourself and your children and dress yourself on that? A.—I supported and dressed myself, but it was precious few clothes I got; I was not charged anything for board during that time; I worked for Longstreet & Bradford several months; stopped Aug. 1, 1863; I went in the country then; when I came back I went again to Longstreet & Bradford's; I worked several months; I stopped in 1864; I got my work at any time between ten and four o'clock in the day; I went there only about once in two weeks; I don't know how much money I got there at any one time, but I don't think it was more than $1 50; I then worked for a Dutchman who lived up stairs in the same house that I did, in Bleecker-street, No. 127; I stitched yellow stripes on soldier's sleeves for him; when I went to live with Mrs. Potter, on Sixth-avenue I didn't work for any one about the time; I was sick; about the beginning of January I began to work for an old French lady who kept a fancy store on Sixth-avenue; I didn't go for the work; I was not able; when I worked for these parties I have named I always brought the work myself; I had no one to send it by; it was in the Summer of 1863 that I worked for Longstreet & Bradford.

Q.—When you first moved to Waverley-Place, who were the inmates of the house? A.—Mr. and Mrs. Potter, Mrs. Walsh and her son, and a girl, I think, that was partly blind, and an old lady—an aunt of Mrs. Walsh's from the country; no one occupied the front parlor; I don't recollect whether Mrs. Walsh's aunt slept with her or not; I occupied the back room with my children; I don't remember whether Mrs. Walsh's aunt ever slept with me or not; I don't know what rent was paid; I have told you all I can remember that were there then; the first change of room we made was about a week after Christmas; I had my furniture removed and put in the attic room; I don't know who took my place; I received the money from my husband whenever he was paid, every two or every four months; I had only myself and two children at Waverley-Place; the second was born in July, 1863; I got $2 50 from the Relief Fund until the 26th of May or 1st of June, 1863; my children and drew my money for me sometimes; sometimes I drew it myself; I don't know the man's name who paid me; I think it was Norton; it was not McCabe; Mr. Patrick McCabe visited me at No. 124 Waverley-place at the time I drew my money in March; he never paid me any money; when the house was turned into a boarding-house, there was a General Follett, his wife and niece, and Wm. Potter. I was not there then regularly, but I was there every day or two; I don't remember the servant's name when I went there, but I think it was Mary; she was the only servant there then; she was white; there were a good many servants there during the whole time I was there; the servants would not stay long.

Q.—Do you know what she was paid?

Mr. Cram—I object.

The Court—I think you have gone over that pretty thoroughly.

Q.—What was Mrs. Potter's business? A.—She was a physician, the same as any other physician; I don't know what families she attended; I don't know about her business; I knew one lady that she attended, on Twenty-fourth-street, near Fifth-avenue; her name was not Wood; it was Booth; I don't know Kate Woods; never heard of her; I remember seeing a patient there—a lady about my age.

Q.—What personal visitors did you see there? A.—Mr. and Mrs. Burdick, Miss Bixby and her sister, Mrs. Finlay, a servant-girl that used to work for Mrs. Potter at No. 104, Fanny Flinn, her mother, Mrs. Adams' sister Anna, Mrs. Stoddard, from Brooklyn, and others; I don't remember seeing any gentlemen visitors there; I cannot enumerate all the visitors that were there; Mrs. Walsh and Mrs. Potter both had visitors.

Q.—Do you remember the red-haired gentleman you spoke of yesterday? A.—I didn't speak of any red-haired gentleman?

A Juror—Nothing of the kind.

Another Juror—Did Prentice go there? A.—I saw him once or twice.

Q.—How did Mr. Potter come to occupy his wife's bed if she was so sensitive? A.—It was removed from the wall, and he got in the back side of it; it was a very large double bedstead.

Q.—Look at this undersleeve. A.—I remember hemming that myself for Mrs. Walsh.

Q.—Will you swear that that is not the work of Mary Smith? A.—I will swear that that banding is Mary Smith's; the hemming is mine.

Mr. Gerry—Is that putting on the band well done?

A.—It is very well done.

Q.—Did Mary Smith wear spectacles? A.—No, Sir; she did not do work similar to that for Mrs. Potter; she did some chemise-bands, which anybody could do; I never saw her do anything else except knitting-work; I don't know whether she was industrious or lazy; I never saw her read; I have read to her from the *Sunday Mercury* the parts that related to the movements of the different regiments; the type was about like that (nonpareil.)

A Juror—Had she a prayer-book, and did she go to church? A.—No, Sir; I generally kept my children with me in my room, or in Mrs. Potter's; Mrs. Potter complained of the noise of my youngest child; I kept her there, except when I could get some of the women to take charge of them; Mrs. Walsh did the household work then, aided by me; the meal hours were breakfast about six, lunch between twelve and one, and dinner at six; I don't know anything about Mrs. Potter's first attack of inflammatory rheumatism; the first attack I know of personally lasted two weeks continuously; I began to attend her at once on her being taken sick, and left her only when I left the house, the 7th of May; Mrs. Adams would not sleep in her own separate room; she wanted to sleep with Mrs. Potter; Mrs. Adams knew Mrs. Potter before, at No. 104; she hired rooms of her, and boarded herself; Mrs. Potter last had a child about twelve or thirteen years ago in July; she had a miscarriage in January, 1863; it was between six and seven o'clock in the morning; she complained of feeling ill the night before, not from labor pains; she was somewhat sick from rheumatism at that time; I left her about half past seven or eight the night before; she had been in bed that whole day; she was not undressed; I do know of the cause of her premature labor; she got up and attended to the benefit at the Cooper Institute, and caught cold.

Q.—What did she do with the child?

Mr. Cram—I object to that as improper, irrelevant and indecent.

The Court—I will exclude it and note your exception.

Q.—Didn't Mrs. Potter have a miscarriage in March, 1863? A.—No, Sir, she did not; I can't tell you how soon flooding set in after the miscarriage; I was not there; it continued all the time I was with her there; I first saw Dr. Dennis some time after the miscarriage; he never attended me; he did attend Mrs. Adams; I let him in, I think, three times in March; Mrs. Potter doctored herself from that time in January until Dr. Dennis came there; I have seen Mr. Walsh there, telling her she ought to do certain things; I don't remember what; I am not sure that Mrs. Adams occupied Mrs. Potter's bed the first night she was there; but she did afterward, until her death; Mrs. Potter has paid me the $15 she borrowed from me; the money was part of $50 that my husband sent me; she had not paid me more than $3 or 4 at a time; I think Mrs. Potter was able all the time Mrs. Strong was there to hold a pen in her hand and to write her name as well as usual; I have pawned other things besides what I stated yesterday—once since, but not to Lewis; I have been at Cramer's since; I don't remember the date; I don't remember that I went there on the 29th of November, 1863; I remember leaving some clothes and getting $7 for them; I may have been there in 1864 to pawn a shawl; never received $7 13 for a shawl of mine; I received $7 for some articles, and 13 cents for hanging one of the articles up; I never pawned a quilt for 85 cents; I think before my husband came home I pawned an article of underclothing that I had made to sell; it was with Simpson, in the Bowery; I have the ticket here.

Mr. Gerry—I propose to read it.

Mr. Cram—I object.

A Juror—I don't see what this evidence has to do with this trial.

Witness—I have never pawned anything else there; I went there then because I saw his advertisement and thought it would be a better place than Cramer's; I was in a pawn-broker's again to redeem my husband's coat when the time had run out; I got 50 cents on six forks pledged at Cramer's in 1863, in March; I took them out in April; I repawned the watch and it was redeemed in May or April, 1863, I think.

Q.—Did you ever live at No. 230 Wooster-street?

A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever give that as your residence at any pawnbroker's—at Cramer's? A.—No, Sir; not to my knowledge; if I did, it was certainly false.

Q.—When you left Waverley-place, in 1863, where did you go before you went to Sixth-avenue? A.—To No. 7 Patchin-place; I took my children there; I helped to support them; so did my husband; also lived in Bleecker-street; also at Smithtown, Long Island, for two or three months, in the Spring of 1864; then I went to live in my mother's; I went into the hospital in November, 1864; I saw my husband only once from the time he went to the army until he returned; that was in February and March, 1864; I went back once or twice a day to Waverley-place after I left there; I staid there perhaps fifteen or twenty minutes; I went sometimes to see Mrs. Walsh and Mrs. Potter, and sometimes on private business of my own; I only knew Mr. Turnbull in the house on Sixth-avenue from seeing him go in and out; my attention was particularly called to his cap, by the fact that one day a policeman brought him home drunk—said he had been fighting—and then I saw he had a glazed cap.

Q.—Do you know Mr. Isaac Edsall?

I remember a detective by the name of Edsall; he was there once; he did not wear a cap, he wore a high hat; he came to see Mrs. Potter, not me; I don't know Mr. Isaac Edsall, and I don't remember ever seeing him there; I know Mr. James Ling; I never sent him a note; he never answered any note of mine; I never met him by appointment at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Union-square; I never met any one there by appointment; I have seen the statement; I remember the 16th of January so well because it was my birthday; on the 4th of January I was in Mrs. Potter's house; I did not go out, nor on the 7th, either; I think I was in Mrs. Potter's house on the 24th of January, except, perhaps, for fifteen minutes; I may have gone out on the next block with my work; I went out for a few moments on the forenoon of the 17th; on the 24th Mrs. Potter and I were out all day; Mrs. McMillan lives at Eddytown, Town of Starkey, Yates County; she is my mother; she has lived there eight or nine years; I don't recollect knowing a person named Garnets living in Patchin-place.

Q.—When you went to the pawnbroker's on these occasions, did you go alone? A.—Yes, Sir, I never sent anybody.

Q.—Did you go to see Mrs. Walsh after she had made an affidavit in this case? A.—Not after I knew she had made an affidavit; I have made only two affidavits in this case; Mr. Robinson took one, and the person that swore me took the other; I don't remember any name.

Q.—From the time you went to Bellevue Hospital until you came out was any child born? A.—I suppose there were, a great many.

Q.—Of you, I mean? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Why do you decline?

The Court—I hold that she is not bound to answer.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION.

At the time of the funeral of Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Potter was quite weak; she could walk around by shoving a chair in front of her; when the carriage came she had to be carried to it by Mr. Potter and Williams.

Q.—What year did you live in Wooster-street? A.—I never lived there.

A Juror—Was that window between the middle-room and the back room in the house in Sixth-avenue, a window that you [could look through when it was closed? A.—I don't remember ever trying.

A Juror—Did Mary Smith state the reason why she left that house? A.—She came into Mrs. Potter's room and bade her good-bye and said she was sorry to leave.

EVIDENCE OF JASON L. BURDICK.

I reside at No. 249 Hudson-street; I am Assistant Missionary of the Sixth Ward; have known Mrs. Potter since about the time she came to the city; I have visited the family occasionally as it came in my way ever since; I was there occasionally in February and March, 1863, and all the Winter; nearly ever week in February and March, 1863, during her sickness; her sickness was in the latter part of January, and through February and March; I saw her in her room, the rear parlor, until she got so she could sit up; she was in [part] I saw her, I think, in February and March, 1863; I was let in by a number; on Sabbath mornings generally by Mr. Potter himself; on week days by her son and Mrs. Walsh and the servant.

Q.—What was the matter with Mrs. Potter? Did she tell you? A.—She told me what the matter was.

Q.—What did she tell you?

Mr. McKeon—I object.

Q.—Did she appear to be sick? A.—From appearance she was a very sick woman; I thought she could not live; her face was pale and somewhat bloated; also her hands were swollen; I saw her after she got able to sit up in bed; she seemed to be very sensitive; she said it was rheumatism.

CROSS-EXAMINED.

I am appointed Missionary by Mr. Wetmore; I have a wife; I have a daughter, not living with us; I have been engaged as a manufacturer of railroad machinery for making tickets; I have had them done, some in one shop and some in another; I have been out of health a good deal, and have not been fixed permanently at any business; for the last two years I have been buying metals for a man in Watts-street; I am living now at No. 249 Hudson-street; I have lived there about two months; I lived previously in Wetmore street, No. 34, near West Broadway; I lived there part of two years; I had half the house; I have lived in the same house in Thirty-seventh-street with Mrs. Potter in 1858; they occupied a part of the house and so did we; she was then tailoring; making vests was her principal business, I think; she had read some medicine then; I heard her say she was attending in lectures; I can't say where she said she was attending them; she did not claim to be a Doctress then, any more than to prescribe occasionally for sick people; we left the house before they did. I think in 1859; we left them there—Mr. Potter and Mrs. Potter and their son—and then she had some young lady who helped her to sew; I cannot fix the time when I parted with her; we lived a year there in Thirty-seventh-street; I saw her next after that at Waverley-place, No. 4, I think; I can't tell how often I went there; I had no business with her there; I had with her husband; he was interested in the machine; I can't say that I saw him in the house in the day-time, but I think I must have; I can't recollect when she moved to No. 124 Waverley-place; I don't recollect that it was '62; I think I was on the Five Points Mission then; I don't know how much my income was in 1862—as much as I could earn; I have about $600 a year as a visitor; I don't know how much it costs me to live; I live on what I can earn; I have only myself and wife; I came on the Five Points Mission about the 1st of May, 1861; I was there one year; the war then began, and it crippled business so that they did not employ but one man, and I left; I can't say where I was in May, 1861; in May, 1862, I was at No. 118 White-street, I think; on the 1st of May, 1863, I think I was at No. 118 White-street; I was there one year; it was close to Centre-street; from 1861 to May, 1862, I lived at the Mission House; from '62 to '63 in White-street; from that time until within two months at No. 26 White-street; my business required my time and attention when I was not engaged in the Mission work.

Q.—What caused you, then, to go to Waverley-place once or twice a week? A.—I will tell you; I am a member of a church on Thirty-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and a leader and steward of the church.

Q.—Would you not take the Eighth-avenue cars to get there? A.—Yes, if I rode; I have walked it in three-quarters of an hour; I called into the Potters to see how they got along; we were old neighbors; sometimes there would be a month that I would not call.

Q.—How often did you see Mrs. Potter in bed? A.—I can't tell; a good many times.

Q.—Was your wife with you? A.—Yes, one evening; I told her Mrs. Potter was very low, and we had better call up and see how she was.

Q.—Was there anyone in the room? A.—Yes; Mr. Potter sometimes; on one occasion he and I went to a lecture at Cooper Institute.

Q.—The lecture for the benefit of the Metropolitan Institute? A.—What do you mean by the Metropolitan Institute? There are a good many such institutions.

Q.—Don't you know anything about it? did you never hear of it? A.—I have read the sign, I suppose.

Q.—Did you attend the benefit at the "New Idea?"

A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did they offer you tickets for it? A.—No, Sir; I don't think they did.

Q.—Did you ever hear of the *Police Gazette*? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you see an article in it about the house No. 124 Waverley-place? A.—Perhaps I did, but if I did I paid no attention to it; it went in at one ear and out at the other; I never read the *Police Gazette*.

Q.—When you called to see Mrs. Potter, and she was in bed, how long did you stay? A.—I can't say; according to the time I had; sometimes two minutes, and sometimes I sat down.

Q.—When did you visit Mrs. Potter last? A.—I have visited them at every house where they have lived; I have visited them once where they live now; I think I was at the house in Sixth-avenue in January last; I can't say whether I was in February or not; I was in the metal-buying business at that time; at one time after Mrs. Potter's indictment I called to see them; Mrs. Hillaker was there; she was very feeble; I don't know what was the matter with her; I can't tell you when I paid the last visit; either at the Sixth-avenue house, or the house in Waverley-place.

Q.—Will you swear that you went to the house in Waverley-place in March, 1863? A.—I will not.

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION.

I was there in March; I can't say positively what year; it was in the Spring of 1863, I think, that I saw her sick in bed—the latter part of Winter and Spring.

RE-CROSS EXAMINED.

I never saw Mrs. Adams there; I heard of a funeral there; I was at the house afterward; I don't recollect that I ever saw a sick woman or anybody else in bed with her.

A Juror—How did you get into Mrs. Potter's room when you went to see her? A.—I went in through the rear hall door.

EVIDENCE OF MRS. SARAH BURDICK.

I am the wife of last witness; I know Mrs. Potter; visited her in Waverley-place; saw her ill there; it was in the Spring of 1863; I was there two or three times; she was sick in bed; she was troubled with the rheumatism, and seemed very low and feeble; I did not visit her again until April, I think; I lived some way from her; I think it was in March I saw her in bed; I did not go in February, I think; she was swollen somewhat, face and hands.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

We left Thirty-seventh-street on the 1st of May, seven years ago last Spring; have a daughter married in Utica; have known Mrs. Potter twelve or thirteen years; saw her in Utica before I saw her there; did not know her before Mr. Potter married her; she kept a millinery-store in Utica; she was not a doctoress; it was after we left the house in Thirty-seventh-street that I heard she was a doctoress; I saw her sign at No. 124 Waverley-place; I think it was 1863.

Q.—Will you swear positively that in March, 1863, you visited Mrs. Potter? A.—Yes, Sir; I think it was in March.

Q.—Was it not in February, 1863? A.—I think not; I have no memoranda by which to fix the date of my visit; nothing more than what is in my mind; I don't swear positively that it was in March, 1863, but that is the best of my recollection; I don't know anything of the death of Mrs. Adams; have heard of it; think it was in April; am not sure; don't remember anything about the window in Mrs. Potter's room.

EVIDENCE OF VERNON POTTER.

I reside at present at No. 386 Sixth-avenue; am married to Electa M. Potter; was married in December, 1851; the first thing that called my attention to the house in Waverley-place was by seeing a bill on it with Peter R. Strong's name on it; we went and saw the house; my wife and a Mrs. Widders, who lived at No. 104 with us, went to look at it; I inquired of my son who Mr. Strong was; he did not know anything about him; so far as I had any knowledge, he was a perfect stranger to my wife and me. After that, in the afternoon a gentleman came and told me he was the agent of that house, that he called in consequence of a note from me; my wife was not in; he gave me his terms; whilst we were talking my wife came in and I introduced her to him as the agent of the house; he referred to Capt. Mr. Czayuski as security; we referred him to Mr. Gray, the agent of the house we lived in; he promised to to call again in a day or two, and did so; I was at home; he brought a lease for us to sign; after it was signed my son took it down to his office and got the other lease; this was in 1862, between the 9th and 10th I think; we moved in and kept it as a boarding-house for a while; then Mrs. Purdy kept it for a time, then Mrs. Walsh and Mrs. Potter established it as a medical institute; that lasted until Spring—May, I think; I ceased, then, to have anything to do with carrying on the house; I paid the rent paid; I lent money sometimes to assist; we agreed with Mr. Strong, I believe, that we were to have the house at $700, we to make certain repairs that we desired made; I wrote to Mr. Strong once about the house and the answer came, I think directed to me. As soon as the medical institute was taken down the house was turned into a boarding-house: Mrs. Walsh and Mrs. Potter kept it; in the Fall of 1863 Mrs. Walsh took the house and Mrs. Potter had nothing to do with it.

Q.—Have you a letter from Mr. Strong to your wife? A.—I have a letter, it is with the receipts. [Letter produced.]

Mr. Cram—I offer this letter in evidence. It is a part of the state of facts existing between these parties; it is one of their acts at the time.

Mr. Graham—It is nothing more than the assertion of Mr. Strong that the rent was paid—a mere assertion, unsupported even by an oath.

The Court—I exclude that letter, but I don't exclude your showing the fact to be that money was paid at those times.

Witness—The first three or four months the receipts were given to me, and I gave them to Czayuski; I had a room with my son-in-law at the Times Office; he would be out until two o'clock in the morning, and would sleep until about ten o'clock in the day; and then he was studying law some, and would sit a good deal in the back parlor; he is a son of my first wife; he was between 25 and 30 years old; I expect he is now in Pennsylvania; he is not in New-York; he went away five weeks ago; I first heard of the charge of adultery against Mr. Strong in January last; he told me of it.

Q.—What was the condition of your wife's health in January, 1863? A.—It was poor; she was taken unwell on the 3d of January, I think, and was sick a week or ten days; she had rheumatism in her legs and arms; she is subject to inflammatory rheumatism; after she got about she went out, and again about the 1st of February she was taken down again with rheumatism; one of her legs was very much swollen, and when I would try to move her at night she would scream right out; about two weeks after she was taken she told me she had had a miscarriage; she grew more sick; we bandaged her limbs all the time; I had to go away early in the morning; at some seasons of the year I would be kept late when I had stuff on hand, and sometimes I would get home early; sometimes the middle of the afternoon, sometimes I would be home all day; for two months she suffered severely from rheumatism and this other complaint; she had a hemorrhage all the time of her sickness; she lay for about two months with her legs so swollen that we had to bolster them with a pillow; they were swelled very bad through the month of March, so much so that she could not bear her weight on her feet; her knee-joints were swelled at large as the skin would allow; it was so severe in the middle of March as at any time she was sick, I think; during three months she was unfit for the exercise of the marital act.

Q.—Do you remember the 17th of January, 1863? Yes; I remember it by the fact that I ordered some coal that morning, and I came home about 9 o'clock, partly on account of my coal, and partly because Mr. and Mrs. Disney were at my house; they stayed ten days; when I came home that day I went up to my room and found Mr. and Mrs. Disney, Dr. Walsh, I think, Mrs. Hillaker; Mrs. Potter was then at home; the company was in the front parlor; Mrs. Potter was in and out to both rooms; Mr. Strong was not there, to my knowledge; I never saw him at the house in Sixth-avenue; I have some receipts for the rent of the house from Mr. Strong; some of them I saw about the time they were given.

Witness still on.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Short Causes—Nos. 3043, 2799, 2191, 2631, 2283, 2278, 3150, 3343, 3545. *Part II.*—Short Causes—Nos. 3104, 3164, 2876, 3294. *Part III.*—Nos. 2701, 474, 705, 2037, 2721, 1813, 1819, 2041, 942, 1884, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2494, 1758, 2214, 2033.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Adjourned to Monday, Jan. 15, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Nos. 110, 113, 134, 154, 201, 8, 30, 49, 57, 58, 74, 75, 79, 86, 94, 95, 123, 129, 144, 151, 155, 169, 170, 200, 203, 204.

Important to Life Insurance Companies and Those Insured.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.—DEC. 21.

Before Justice Mullen and a Jury.

Burton E. Clark vs. *The Mutual Life Insurance Company.*—The plaintiff brought this action as the assignee of one Matthew Cluff, to recover the sum of $3,000, the amount of a life insurance policy. Cluff it seems was a resident of Boston, and on the 27th of February, 1863, he took out a policy in defendants' company, whereby they insured his life for $2,000, and from that date up to the time of his death, for aught that appears, he paid the annual premium thereon, namely, $79 20. During the war Cluff went down to Louisiana, and, with the permission of the government agents, he rented and worked a plantation near Baton Rouge, which was formerly owned by a Mr. Cox. On the 26th of February, 1864, near the place last named, Cluff met a young son of the owner of the plantation in the highway, driving a team. Cluff said to the boy that his father owed him, and for the debt he should take the team from him. The lad resisted for a while, but Cluff was too powerful for him and finally compelled him to restrain. As soon as Cluff's back was turned, however, the boy ran after him, and as he did so, he drew a pistol and shot Cluff dead on the spot.

The foregoing is the substance of the testimony adduced.

Counsel for the defendants moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that the clause in the policy had been violated, which says that if the party whose life is insured shall die in an affray brought on by his own acts in violation of law, he cannot recover.

Counsel for plaintiff insisted that the laws of this State must govern, and that by those laws, the act of Cluff in taking the team from the boy, would not have justified the latter in taking life.

The court said he must dismiss the complaint. That if he decided otherwise it would seem like encouraging violence, instead of sustaining law and order. Complaint dismissed.

A Warning to Fast Drivers of Fast Horses.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—PART I—DEC. 21.

Before Justice Sutherland and a Jury.

H. D. Hull vs. *Wm. Walters.*—The action was brought to recover damages for injuries to a horse and wagon of the plaintiff, under these circumstances: In July last the parties to the suit were driving out in separate establishments on the road between Bay Side and Flushing. They had had some competition on the road before, and now they proposed to try another race. There was a loaded wagon going in the same direction. The plaintiff's conveyance was in advance, and the latter pulled out on the right side of the loaded vehicle; the defendant did the same. The result was a collision. Plaintiff's carriage, in which were himself and wife, was upset, the carriage broken and the horse injured. The plaintiff, in his complaint claimed $350 damages for injuries to his horse and wagon, and $1,000 by way of exemplary damages. Considerable testimony was given for the purpose of showing malice on the part of the defendant.

The court charged the jury, that if they were satisfied the damage was occasioned by the carelessness of the defendant, the plaintiff ought to be fully indemnified for all his actual loss; and that if, from the evidence, they thought there was malice on the part of the defendant, then it would be proper for them to give plaintiff such exemplary damages as would be some punishment of defendant for the act. The court reviewed the testimony at considerable length, and concluded by reminding the jury of the importance of protecting peaceable persons who wished to ride out on the splendid roads in the suburbs of the city, against the reckless driving of the fast drivers of fast horses.

The jury, after a short deliberation, rendered a verdict of $400 for the plaintiff.

The Ketchum Defalcation.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—PART I—DEC. 21.

Before Justice Sutherland and a Jury.

The Union National Bank vs. *Morris Ketchum et al.*—The bank brought this action to recover the sum of $250,000, the amount of a check, drawn by Ketchum, Sons & Co., in favor of Messrs. Charles Graham & Co., and on the presentation to Union Bank, on the 14th of August last. This check, made payable to the order of Graham & Co., was indorsed by them and deposited in the Union National Bank. When the check was presented for payment the answer was that there were no funds in the bank to meet it. Meantime failure of Ketchum, Sons & Co., and also the firm of Graham & Co.—the latter being brokers of the Ketchums—failed, both failures having occurred on the 14th of August.

The defence to the check is that it was merely accommodation paper, having been lent to Graham & Co. for Ketchum & Sons as such; and furthermore, that the bank had not paid value to the full amount.

The case, after considerable argument on either side, as to which had the affirmative of the issue, was at length, under the ruling of the court, opened by the defendant.

There were many nice questions of law involved in this case, and judging from the general attendance in the court-room of the creditors of the two insolvent firms above named and the lawyers having their interests in charge, we infer that this is in some sense regarded as a test case.

The trial will be continued to-day. For plaintiffs—Messrs. Platt, Gerard and Buckley. For defendants—Ex-Judge Allen, Mr. Bangs and John Sedgwick.

Bottomry—The Gold Question.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Betts.

Henry T. Rahming vs. *The Brigantine Northern Light.*—This was an action on a bottomry bond, executed by the Master and part owner of the vessel, at Nassau, on April 9, 1864, to secure the payment of $4,228 24 in gold, including the maritime interest of fifteen per cent. from date after the arrival of the vessel at New-York. The vessel arrived there on April 20, and the money was demanded, on behalf of the libelant three days thereafter and payment refused, whereupon this action was brought.

It appeared that the vessel had put into Nassau in distress, and was repaired, and the bond was executed on the day the vessel sailed for New-York, having taken on board several passengers, whose passage-money was not paid till after the bond was executed.

Held by the Court—That on the evidence there was legal and just cause for the master to enter into the bottomry contract.

That the passage money coming into the hands of the master was not necessarily a means effective to the relief of the vessel so as to debar him from creating the bottomry or to compel the master to appropriate it to the extinguishment in part of the bottomry debt.

That the bottomry bondee is not responsible for the proper use or application of the funds furnished by him, the claimant failing to show any unfairness in making the loan.

That the libelant is entitled to a decree for the amount stated in the bond, but in currency only, and not in gold.

Decree accordingly.

For libelant, Mr. Darling and Mr. Doolittle; for claimant, Mr. Hawkins.

United States Circuit Court, Dec. 21.

Before Justice Shipman.

William McGown and John S. Kelly, indicted for presenting a forged muster-roll for the purpose of making out a claim against the United States, withdrew the pleas of not guilty which they had put in, and pleaded guilty.

BOOKS RECENTLY RECEIVED.

GEMS FROM TENNYSON. With illustrations by W. J. HENNESSY, F. O. C. DONLEY, S. COLMAN, JR., J. E. MILLAIS and others. 8vo, pp. 160. TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston.

CHASTELARD. A Tragedy. By ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE. 16mo, pp. 178. HURD & HOUGHTON, New-York.

MELODIES AND MADRIGALS; mostly from the old English Poets. Edited by RICHARD HENRY STODDARD. 12mo, pp. 206. BUNCE & HUNTINGTON, New-York.

SONGS OF SEVEN. By JEAN INGELOW, with illustrations. 4to, pp. 29. ROBERTS BROTHERS, Boston.

THE KING'S BELL. By RICHARD HENRY STODDARD. With illustrations by ALFRED FREDERICKS. pp. 60. BUNCE & HUNTINGTON, New-York.

THE SONG WITHOUT WORDS. Leaves from a very old book. Dedicated to the Children. By the author of the "Schonberg-Cotta Family." M. W. DODD, New-York.

PATRIOT BOYS AND PRISON PICTURES. By EDMUND KIRKE. With illustrations. 12mo, pp. 305. TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston.

WAR LYRICS AND OTHER POEMS. By HENRY HOWARD BROWNELL. 12mo, pp. 243. TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston.

NOTES FROM PLYMOUTH PULPIT. A Collection of Memorable Passages from the Discourses of HENRY WARD BEECHER, with a Sketch of Mr. BEECHER and the Lecture-room. By AUGUSTA MOORE. New edition, revised and greatly enlarged. 12mo, pp. 374. HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York.

GOLDEN HAIR. A Tale of the Pilgrim Fathers. By Sir LASCELLES WRAXALL, Bart. 12mo, pp. 400. J. E. TILTON & Co., Boston.

LITTLE FOXES. By CHRISTOPHER CROWFIELD, author of "House and Home Papers." 12mo, pp. 267. TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston.

THE WATER LILY. By HARRIET MYRTLE. With twenty illustrations by H. R. BROWNE. 12mo, pp. 118. HURD & HOUGHTON, New-York.

THE PERFECT LIGHT; or, Seven Hues of Christian Character. By JULIA M. OLIN. 12mo, pp. 266. ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH, New-York.

COUNTRY LOVE VS. CITY FLIRTATION; or Ten Chapters from the Story of a Life. Reduced to rhyme for convenience' sake, by H. T. SPERRY. With illustrations by AUGUSTUS HOPPIN. 4to. pp. 90. CARLETON, New-York.

BOOK OF RHYMES, JINGLES AND DITTIES. Edited and illustrated by CHARLES H. BENNETT. 4to. pp. 64.

THE RESOURCES OF CALIFORNIA. By JOHN S. HITTELL. 12mo, pp. 494. A. ROMAN & Co., San Francisco.

ESSAY ON THE SUPERNATURAL ORIGIN OF CHRISTIANITY. By Rev. GEOR

Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—14.

The President being absent at roll call, on motion of Alderman Farley, Alderman Jeremiah was called to the chair.

The minutes of December fifteen, sixteen and eighteen were read and approved.

By Alderman Brice—
Petition of Bohlen & Inman, for leave to erect awning in front of number one hundred and eighty-four Lexington-avenue, with a resolution therefor.
Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ryers—
Petition of Cornelius Brennan, for leave to keep a stand at the northeast corner of Greenwich and Vesey streets.
Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Farley—
Petition of Trustees of Lexington-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, for a donation to pay assessments.
Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman O'Brien—
Petition of property owners to have Worth-street paved between Broadway and Elm-street.
Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Van Voorhis—
Petition of residents of First-avenue, between Eighty-ninth and Eighty-ninth streets, to have First-avenue paved.
Which was laid over.

By Alderman Van Voorhis—
Petition of Bridget Kennedy, blind, to be placed on the list of blind persons.
Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

Invitation of the members of America Engine Company Number six, to attend their annual reunion at the City Assembly Rooms, on Monday evening, December twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.
Which was accepted.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Van Voorhis—
Resolved, That lamp-posts be erected and lamps lighted in One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was adopted.

By the President—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Mrs. M. J. Jarvis to place a show-case in front of number nine hundred and seven Broadway, close to the door, on the north side, to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—
Resolved, That the curb and gutter be set in First-avenue, from Sixty-first to Sixty-fifth-street, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the same, under direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.
Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Farley—
Resolved, That First-avenue from Fiftieth to Sixty-fifth-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.
Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Farley—
Resolved, That Sixty-first-street, from the Third to Fifth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.
Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Farley—
Resolved, That Ninetieth-street, from Eighth to Ninth avenues, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Farley—
Resolved, That Ninetieth-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Farley—
Resolved, That Sixtieth-street, from First to Third avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.
Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Ottiwell—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to Kraft Brothers to keep a show-case on sidewalk in front of their premises, number two hundred Third-avenue.

By Alderman Jeremiah—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to William Neeley, on the corner of Great Jones-street and the Bowery, to receive and deliver goods on the sidewalk in front of said premises, said permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

By Alderman Masterson—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of the Treasurer of Charitable Fund of the New-York Fire Department for the sum of five hundred dollars for the use of said fund, and charge the same to the account of Donations for eighteen hundred and seventy-six.
Which was laid over.

By Alderman Masterson—
Resolved, That James Dermody, residing at number two hundred and twenty-three West Forty-first-street, be placed on the list of blind persons entitled to fifty dollars relief to blind persons given by the Common Council.
Which was adopted.

By Alderman O'Brien—
Resolved, That the name of William Davern, residing at the corner of Fifty-sixth-street and Third-avenue, be added to the list of blind people to receive fifty dollars.
Which was adopted.

By Alderman Moore—
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw warrants in favor of the Chairman, Clerks, Messengers, Sergeant-at-Arms, Door-keeper and the Official Reporters appointed by the Board of City Canvassers, December seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, for the amounts respectively, as passed by the said Board of City Canvassers, December eighteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five; the amounts hereby ordered to be paid, as above, to be taken from the appropriation for "Elections" or any other account having an unexpended balance sufficient to pay the same.

By Alderman O'Brien—
Resolved, That the name of Hugh Lowrey, residing at number four hundred and four Ninth-avenue, be placed on the list of blind persons entitled to receive a donation of fifty dollars each from the city.
Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Alderman Shannon—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to James Miller, residing at number five hundred and twenty-two Broadway, to keep a sign outside his door, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.

By Alderman Moore—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Mrs. Flynn to keep a stand opposite number Forty-five Vesey-street; she having obtained the consent of the proprietor of the store, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.

By Alderman O'Brien—
Whereas, The slip at the foot of Eighty-sixth-street, East River, occupied by the droprietors of the ferry over and across the East river to Astoria, as their landing in the City of New-York, is in such bad condition as to endanger the boat and passengers of the said ferry in entering the same; and

Whereas, The pier which forms the said slip cannot be repaired without suspending the running of the boats thereto; therefore,

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to the proprietors of the ferry over and across the East River, between the Village of Astoria, Long Island, and foot of Eighty-sixth-street, New-York, to remove their ferry-slip from the foot of Eighty-sixth-street aforesaid, to the nearest suitable point thereto where they can procure, until the necessary repairs to the said slip foot of Eighty-sixth-street, New-York, shall have been completed, provided such slip be procured at their own risk and expense.
Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Alderman Masterson—
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Alvin Muller, one of the Trustees of the German Lutheran Church, in Forty-ninth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, for the sum of two hundred and ninety-eight dollars and ninety-eight cents, as a donation, to enable the Trustees of said Church to pay the assessment of that amount levied upon the property of the Church for the work of building a sewer in Forty-ninth-street, to and through Tenth-avenue to Fifty-seventh-street, the amount to be charged to the account of donations.
Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Shannon—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Tony Pastor to place a gas-light sign in front of the place of business, number two hundred and one Bowery, said sign to consist of his name in gas jets, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.

By Alderman Kedney—
Resolved, That the name of Catherine De Shay, who resides at number one hundred and fifty-one Hamond-street, be added to the list of blind persons, and to receive the sum of fifty dollars.
Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By the President—
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to audit and pay the bill for refreshments furnished to the Board of City Canvassers for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, upon said bills being certified as correct by the Chairman and Secretary of the said Board of City Canvassers, and charge the same to the appropriation of Election Expenses.
Which was laid over.

By Alderman Norton—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to C. G. Dement and Company, to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, number two hundred and fifty Washington-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.

By Alderman McKnight—
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to pay to each blind person who is entitled to receive the donation of fifty dollars donated by the Common Council, said sum of fifty dollars, on presentation of the application heretofore indorsed by the Alderman of the Aldermanic District, and by two of the Councilmen of the Councilmanic District.
Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Alderman McMorris—
Resolved, That Pine-street, from Pearl to Front-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.
Which was laid over.

By Alderman O'Brien—
Resolved, That the name of Jeremiah Collins, who resides at number forty-five West Thirteenth-street, be added to the list of blind persons, and receive the sum of fifty dollars.
Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Alderman Masterson—
Resolved, That the time for completing the grading of Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth streets, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River, be and the same is hereby extended for eighteen months from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.
Which was laid over.

By Alderman O'Brien—
Resolved, That the sidewalks on Lexington-avenue, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets, be flagged the full width, on the east side, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Ryers—
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Clerk of Arrears of Taxes, &c., for an amount sufficient to pay taxes for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty; assessment for sewer in Sixth-avenue, confirmed December twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty; and assessment for opening Madison-avenue, confirmed October nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, which are now liens upon the church property of the Anglo-American Free Church of St. George the Martyr, on Forty-fourth-street, New-York City, and charge the same to the account of donations.
Which was laid over.

By Alderman Van Voorhis—
Whereas, A petition was presented to the Board of Aldermen in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four asking to have First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Ninety-eighth-street, regulated, guttered and flagged, and in the ordinance directing the said work the flagging was omitted.

Resolved, That in First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth-street to Ninety-third-street, be flagged a space four feet, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was laid over.

By Alderman Brice—
Resolved, That permission be and is hereby granted to Thomas McEnery to stand on the corner southwest of Fourth-avenue and Eighth-avenue on Saturday mornings to sell willow ware and baskets, he having permission from the owner of the property.
Which was accepted.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Roads presented a report concurring to flag, &c., Forty-eighth-street, from Eleventh-avenue to the Hudson River.
Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to regulate, grade, &c., Sixty-first-street, between Ninth-avenue and Broadway.
Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report concurring to flag, &c., Forty-eighth-street, between Tenth-avenue and the Hudson River.
Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to curb, &c., Seventy-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues.
Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report concurring to flag the sidewalk of Fifty-fourth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue.
Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to regulate, grade, &c., Eighty-first-street, between Third and Fifth avenues.
Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report concurring to flag Sixty-first-street, from Third to Fifth avenues.
Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report concurring to flag, &c., Fifty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River.
Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report concurring to regulate and grade Sixty-seventh-street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway.
Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report concurring to flag the sidewalk of Fifty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report concurring to flag Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-third to Fifty-ninth-street.
Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to flag Sixth-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, concurring with the Board of Councilmen.
Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report concurring to flag the sidewalks of Forty-seventh-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River.
Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report concurring to flag the sidewalks of Tenth-avenue, from Forty-third to Fifty-fifth street.
Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report concurring to regulate, &c., Sixty-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue and Broadway.
Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report concurring to fence lots on the west side of Broadway, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets.
Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to pave Houston-street, from Lewis to Mangin-street.
Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report concurring to flag sidewalks of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from First-avenue to Eighth-avenue.
Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report concurring to flag the westerly sidewalk of Ninth-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth-street.
Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report concurring to curb &c., Forty-ninth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.
Which was laid over.

The Committee on Assessments presented a report donating to the Church of St. Paul in Fifty-ninth-street, an amount.
Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Public Administrator, transmitting his annual report.
Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the City Inspector, appointing John Purcell as Health Warden of the Eighth Ward, in place of Ralph Bogert, resigned.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—12.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting apportionment of amount for paving Third-avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Eighty-sixth streets.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Farley moved that when this board adjourn it do so to meet on Friday, the Twenty-second instant, at two o'clock P. M.
Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Mrs. Ellen Collins to keep an apple stand in front of premises number forty Bowery, she having obtained consent of the owners, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.

Resolution granting permission to John Henry to exhibit goods in front of his premises.
Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to William Benson to erect an awning in front of his premises number five hundred and ninety-seven First-avenue, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John Jasper to regulate, set curb and gutter stones and flag sidewalk in front of his premises, Third-avenue, Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth streets, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner and at his own expense.
Which was concurred in.

Preamble and resolution as follows:

Whereas, On or about the twenty-fourth of August last, Daniel Claffy was fatally stabbed at the Lion Brewery, on so-called Belvidere Garden, on One Hundred and Tenth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; and,

Whereas, As yet his murderer or murderers have not been apprehended, and as it is apparently proper that the search for the assassin or assassins should be prosecuted with vigor, that they or he may meet with punishment commensurate with the great crime committed; therefore,

Resolved, That His Honor the Mayor be and he is hereby requested to offer a reward of one thousand dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the murderer or murderers of Daniel Claffy.
Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the name of Joseph Marshall, number one hundred and forty-five Cherry-street, and Anne Welch, number thirty-four Henry-street, be added to the list of blind persons to receive the donation of fifty dollars donated by the Common Council.
(By Board of Councilmen, October nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, referred to the Comptroller with power.)
Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

Resolved, That the name of William H. Dickenson, number one hundred and forty-four, be added to the list of blind persons to receive said from the Common Council.
(By Board of Aldermen, October nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, referred to the Comptroller with power.)
Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

Resolved, That the name of Henry L. Sutton, of number one hundred and seventy-six Thirty-seventh-street, be added to the list of blind persons who have recently had the sum of fifty dollars donated to them by the Common Council.
(By Board of Councilmen, October nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, referred to the Comptroller with power.)
Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

Resolved, That the name of John White, of number one hundred and six Roosevelt-street, be added upon the list of blind persons entitled to fifty dollars.
(By Board of Councilmen, October nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, referred to the Comptroller with power.)
Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

Resolved, That the names of Peter Nicoll, number eight Third-street; Wm. McNamara, number two hundred and thirty-six West Thirteenth-street; ——, ——, number —— Jefferson-street, be and the same are hereby added to the names of blind persons to receive aid in the sum of fifty dollars each from the Corporation as a donation.
(By Board of Councilman, October nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, referred to the Comptroller, with power.)
Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

Resolved, That the name of Joseph Horan, number forty-two Mulberry-street, be added to the list of blind persons entitled to receive fifty dollars each, donated to them by the Common Council.
(By Board of Councilmen, October nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, referred to the Comptroller, with power.)
Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

Resolved, That the name of Terence Eagan, of number three hundred and thirty-nine Pearl-street, be included in the list of blind persons recently donated the sum of fifty dollars.
(By Board of Councilmen, October nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, referred to the Comptroller with power.)
Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

Resolved, That the name of Michael Kewon, number one hundred and twenty-eight Baxter-street, be added to the list of blind persons entitled to receive fifty dollars donated by the Common Council.
(By Board of Councilmen, October nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, referred to the Comptroller with power.)
Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

Resolved, That the name of Michael Singleton, be added to the list of blind persons who are to receive fifty dollars, recently donated by the Common Council.
(By Board of Councilmen, October nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, referred to the Comptroller and by Comptroller with power.)
Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and hereby is authorized and directed to cause to be procured and published, in pamphlet form, two thousand five hundred copies of all acts passed by the Legislature of this State, at its session in one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, relating particularly to the City of New-York.
Which was laid over.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen as follows:
Resolved, That that Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have the sidewalks boarded over on the north side of Spring-street Market, the entire length from Washington-street to Westst.
(By Board of Councilmen, October nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five. Amended by adding the following words: "The same to be done by contract.")
Which was referred to the Committee on Markets.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to James Freel to exhibit goods in front of his premises, number three hundred and six Bowery, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given the Orphan Company to place a signboard on the sidewalk in front of the premises number two hundred and sixty-five Broadway, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Mr. Weston to place a sign-board on the sidewalk in front of his premises, number seven hundred and six Broadway, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to C. L. Brust to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, numbers ninety-seven and ninety-nine North Moore-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given Messrs. Mitchell and Speaten, to place a sign in front of their premises, number three hundred and fifty-two Greenwich-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be and they are hereby directed to tap the main pipe in Eighth-avenue, between Seventy-third-street and Seventy-fourth-street, without delay.
Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to William Peters, number eleven Catherine-street, to excavate and construct a vault in front of his area, said permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Patrick McNulty to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, number twenty-seven Clinton-street, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Samuel Leggett to place a coal sign on a post on the outer edge of sidewalk on west side of Fourth-avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, opposite his own premises, number two hundred and seventy Fourth-avenue, the same to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the Harlem Gas Light Company be and they are hereby directed to cause gas mains to be laid in Eighty-seventh-street, between First and Third avenues, and lamps placed therein and lighted.
Which was laid over.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Gregg & Brother, corner Bowery and Division-street, to exhibit goods in front of their premises during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the name of Patrick Hogan, of number two hundred and ninety-one Front-street, be placed on the list of blind persons entitled to fifty dollars.
Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

Resolved, That two gas-lamps be placed in front of the German Church, in Fortieth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the name of Daniel O'Brien and Thos. Carroll, of Yorkville, be added to the list of blind persons to receive fifty dollars donated them by the Common Council.
(By Board of Councilmen, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, which was referred to the Comptroller with power.)
Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Messrs. E. & A. Martin to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, number fifty-seven Vesey-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to S. Cooper & Company, to place a show-case in front of their premises, number thirty-two Church-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Andrew Walsh, to place a sign in front of his premises, number three hundred and ninety-two Third-avenue, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Edward Burk to keep a cigar-stand on the south side of the City Hall Park, opposite Ann-street, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Messrs. Hellinmay and Bergmand to place a sign in front of their premises, number fifty-seven East Broadway, said permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and it is hereby given to Messrs. Fordham, Thurston and Wade, of number three hundred and fifty-one Fourth-street, to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas Flynn, number two hundred and twelve Elizabeth-street; William Troy, number one hundred and ninety-five Mulberry-street, and Mary Landres, number one hundred and sixteen Elizabeth-street, blind persons, for the sum of fifty dollars.
(By Board of Councilmen, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, referred to the Comptroller with power.)
Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

Resolved, That the name of Cornelius O'Brien, of number one hundred and twenty-three Baxter-street, be added to the list of blind persons who are to receive fifty dollars from the Common Council.
(By Board of Councilmen, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, referred to the Comptroller with power.)
Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby granted Patrick Donelly to retain a stand on pavement of No. fifty-two Bowery, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Benjamin F. Brady, for the sum of three hundred and seventy-five dollars, for engrossing, mounting and framing resolutions relative to the death of Councilman John Hogan, and complimentary to Major-General Hagan, and that said amount be taken from the appropriation for "City Contingencies."
Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to repair the sidewalks on the northerly side of Third-street, near the corner of Second-avenue, with flagging where bricks are now laid.
Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to R. Grahn & Co. to exhibit goods in front of their premises, number thirty-seven and a half Catherine-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to William Benson to erect an awning in front of his premises number five hundred and ninety-seven First-avenue, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John Jasper to regulate, set curb and gutter stones and flag sidewalks in front of the premises, Third-avenue, Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth streets, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner and at his own expense.
Which was concurred in.

Preamble and resolution as follows:

Whereas, On or about the twenty-fourth of August last, Daniel Claffy was fatally stabbed at the Lion Brewery, on so-called Belvidere Garden, on One Hundred and Tenth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; and,

Whereas, As yet his murderer or murderers have not been apprehended, and as it is apparently proper that the search for the assassin or assassins should be prosecuted with vigor, that they or he may meet with punishment commensurate with the great crime committed; therefore,

Resolved, That His Honor the Mayor be and he is hereby requested to offer a reward of one thousand dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the murderer or murderers of Daniel Claffy.
Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the name of Joseph Marshall, number one hundred and forty-five Cherry-street, and Anne Welch, number thirty-four Henry-street, be added to the list of blind persons to receive the donation of fifty dollars donated by the Common Council.
(By Board of Councilmen, October nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, referred to the Comptroller with power.)
Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

Resolved, That the name of William H. Dickenson, number one hundred and forty-four, be added to the list of blind persons to receive said from the Common Council.
(By Board of Aldermen, October nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, referred to the Comptroller with power.)
Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

Resolved, That the name of Henry L. Sutton, of number one hundred and seventy-six Thirty-seventh-street, be added to the list of blind persons who have recently had the sum of fifty dollars donated to them by the Common Council.
(By Board of Councilmen, October nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, referred to the Comptroller with power.)
Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

Resolved, That the name of John White, of number one hundred and six Roosevelt-street, be added upon the list of blind persons entitled to fifty dollars.
(By Board of Councilmen, October nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, referred to the Comptroller with power.)
Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

Resolved, That the names of Peter Nicoll, number eight Third-street; Wm. McNamara, number two hundred and thirty-six West Thirteenth-street; ——, ——, number —— Jefferson-street, be and the same are hereby added to the names of blind persons to receive aid in the sum of fifty dollars each from the Corporation as a donation.
(By Board of Councilman, October nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, referred to the Comptroller, with power.)
Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

Resolved, That the name of Joseph Horan, number forty-two Mulberry-street, be added to the list of blind persons entitled to receive fifty dollars each, donated to them by the Common Council.
(By Board of Councilmen, October nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, referred to the Comptroller, with power.)
Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

Resolved, That the name of Terence Eagan, of number three hundred and thirty-nine Pearl-street, be included in the list of blind persons recently donated the sum of fifty dollars.
(By Board of Councilmen, October nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, referred to the Comptroller with power.)
Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

Resolved, That the name of Michael Kewon, number one hundred and twenty-eight Baxter-street, be added to the list of blind persons entitled to receive fifty dollars donated by the Common Council.
(By Board of Councilmen, October nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, referred to the Comptroller with power.)
Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

Resolved, That the name of Michael Singleton, be added to the list of blind persons who are to receive fifty dollars, recently donated by the Common Council.
(By Board of Councilmen, October nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, referred to the Comptroller and by Comptroller with power.)
Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and hereby is authorized and directed to cause to be procured and published, in pamphlet form, two thousand five hundred copies of all acts passed by the Legislature of this State, at its session in one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, relating particularly to the City of New-York.
Which was laid over.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen as follows:
Resolved, That that Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have the sidewalks boarded over on the north side of Spring-street Market, the entire length from Washington-street to Westst.
(By Board of Councilmen, October nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five. Amended by adding the following words: "The same to be done by contract.")
Which was referred to the Committee on Markets.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to James Freel to exhibit goods in front of his premises, number three hundred and six Bowery, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given the Orphan Company to place a signboard on the sidewalk in front of the premises number two hundred and sixty-five Broadway, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Mr. Weston to place a sign-board on the sidewalk in front of his premises, number seven hundred and six Broadway, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to C. L. Brust to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, numbers ninety-seven and ninety-nine North Moore-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given Messrs. Mitchell and Speaten, to place a sign in front of their premises, number three hundred and fifty-two Greenwich-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be and they are hereby directed to tap the main pipe in Eighth-avenue, between Seventy-third-street and Seventy-fourth-street, without delay.
Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to William Peters, number eleven Catherine-street, to excavate and construct a vault in front of his area, said permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Patrick McNulty to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, number twenty-seven Clinton-street, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Samuel Leggett to place a coal sign on a post on the outer edge of sidewalk on west side of Fourth-avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, opposite his own premises, number two hundred and seventy Fourth-avenue, the same to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the Harlem Gas Light Company be and they are hereby directed to cause gas mains to be laid in Eighty-seventh-street, between First and Third avenues, and lamps placed therein and lighted.
Which was laid over.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Gregg & Brother, corner Bowery and Division-street, to exhibit goods in front of their premises during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the name of Patrick Hogan, of number two hundred and ninety-one Front-street, be placed on the list of blind persons entitled to fifty dollars.
Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

Resolved, That two gas-lamps be placed in front of the German Church, in Fortieth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the name of Daniel O'Brien and Thos. Carroll, of Yorkville, be added to the list of blind persons to receive fifty dollars donated them by the Common Council.
(By Board of Councilmen, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, which was referred to the Comptroller with power.)
Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Messrs. E. & A. Martin to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, number fifty-seven Vesey-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to S. Cooper & Company, to place a show-case in front of their premises, number thirty-two Church-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Andrew Walsh, to place a sign in front of his premises, number three hundred and ninety-two Third-avenue, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Edward Burk to keep a cigar-stand on the south side of the City Hall Park, opposite Ann-street, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Messrs. Hellinmay and Bergmand to place a sign in front of their premises, number fifty-seven East Broadway, said permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and it is hereby given to Messrs. Fordham, Thurston and Wade, of number three hundred and fifty-one Fourth-street, to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas Flynn, number two hundred and twelve Elizabeth-street; William Troy, number one hundred and ninety-five Mulberry-street, and Mary Landres, number one hundred and sixteen Elizabeth-street, blind persons, for the sum of fifty dollars.
(By Board of Councilmen, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, referred to the Comptroller with power.)
Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

Resolved, That the name of Cornelius O'Brien, of number one hundred and twenty-three Baxter-street, be added to the list of blind persons who are to receive fifty dollars from the Common Council.
(By Board of Councilmen, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, referred to the Comptroller with power.)
Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby granted Patrick Donelly to retain a stand on pavement of No. fifty-two Bowery, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Benjamin F. Brady, for the sum of three hundred and seventy-five dollars, for engrossing, mounting and framing resolutions relative to the death of Councilman John Hogan, and complimentary to Major-General Hagan, and that said amount be taken from the appropriation for "City Contingencies."
Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to repair the sidewalks on the northerly side of Third-street, near the corner of Second-avenue, with flagging where bricks are now laid.
Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to repair the sidewalks on the northerly side of Third-street, near the corner of Second-avenue, with flagging where bricks are now laid.
Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—13.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities of the Board of Councilmen with resolution as follows:
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the widow of the late Charles Merlet, for the sum of five hundred dollars, and charge the same to the account of Donations.
Which was concurred in by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—14.

Report of Committee on Assessments, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Jonas Sparks, President of the Board of Trustees of the Fifty-third Street Baptist Church, for the sum of four hundred and seventy-four dollars, as a donation, to be applied in payment of an assessment levied against the property of said church, situated on the northeasterly side of Fifty-third-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, for the cost uction of a sewer in said street, and charge the same to the account of Donation.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—14.

Report of Committee on Finance in favor of adopting resolution as follows:
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of James Kane, Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the Parochial School in Fourteenth-street, near Avenue A, for the sum of five thousand dollars, as a donation in aid of the fund for building a new school-house, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—14.
Negative—Aldermen Gedney, Jeremiah—2.
Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:
Resolved, That the sidewalk commencing at the southeast corner of Fourth-avenue and Thirty-ninth-street, and extending one

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 22, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

Enlargement of the Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly Times.

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☞ The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY TIMES will be enlarged about the first of January.

☞ Subscriptions in clubs to the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, sent before Jan. 1, 1866, will be received at the old club rates.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 3½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
Montague-st., near the City Hall.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 22, commencing at 7½ o'clock, OPERATIC CONCERT.—Messrs. Wm. Castle, C. Campbell, Edwin Segnin, Harry Sanderson, G. W. Morgan, Misses Zeida Harrison and Dean.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite Eleventh-st.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 22, commencing at 7½ o'clock, GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT, under direction of Signor Antonio Barili, assisted by Messrs. Henry Sanderson, W. S. Leggot, Theodore Thomas, J. Mosenthal, Mrs. C. M. Cruger and Little Ettie Parkhurst.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 22, commencing at 7½ o'clock, RICHELIEU. Characters by Messrs. Forrest, McCullough, J. J. Noonan, D. E. Ribbon, J. F. Bladell, J. W. Osmer, Geo. Becke, J. G. Burnett, E. B. Holmes, Barry, Rendle, &c., &c.; Miss Agnes Perry, Everett in the cast.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 22, commencing at 8 o'clock, LOST IN LONDON. Characters by almost every member of the company.

WINTER GARDEN
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 22, commencing at 8 o'clock, LOVE IN LIVERY. Characters by Messrs. J. S. Clarke, Chas. Wheatley, Jr., John Dyott, J. G. Hadley, Andrews, Bland, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. G. Wakefield, Kate Horton, Miss Andrews and others.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 22, commencing at 7½ o'clock, CALDERONI and JAQUES STROP. Characters by Messrs. Walter Gordale, George Brooke, Mrs. Vos, G. Jones, Mrs. C. W. Thompson, Miss Hyatt, Mrs. Brookes.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 22, commencing at 7½ o'clock, MONTE CRISTO: Characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Morton, Hind, Garrison, Lewis, Steddard, Selwyn, Rockwell, Scott, Stanley; Misses Eliza Newton, Louisa Myers and Kate Newton.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, SAM: Principal characters by Messrs. Chanfrau, Parsloe and others; and Miss Olive Logan.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE,
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 22, commencing at 7 o'clock, THE WOMAN OF THE WORLD; OR CLEVELAND HALL. Characters by Messrs. H. Whalley, Mestayer, Marden, Miss Fanny Herring.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 22, at 7½ o'clock, DARRELL, THE REPROBATE. Characters by Messrs. Daly, Hadaway, Jamieson, Wilkes, Anderson, Mrs. Prior and Mrs. Jamieson. CIRCUS and the Living Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 23, commencing at 8 o'clock, JAMES ROBINSON and a complete troupe of Equestrian and Gymnastic Performers.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 22, commencing at 7½ o'clock, ICI PARLE FRANCAIS, BLACK-EYED WILLIAM. Characters by N. Seymour and Dan Bryant.

AMERICAN THEATRE.
Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 22, commencing at 7½ o'clock, OUT TO NURSE. Characters by the troupe. Ballet, songs, &c.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY.
No. 772 Broadway (Stewart's Block.)
PARRER'S WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS—Facsimiles of the finest French pictures, by Meissonier, Gerome and others.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY.
4th-av. and 23d-st.
THIS DAY AND EVENING—PAINTING AND STATUARY.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
Astor-place, between Third and Fourth avenues.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 22, SPIRITUALISM UNVEILED. EXPOSE BY MR. H. M. FAY.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In Senate yesterday Messrs. FESSENDEN, GRIMES, HARRIS, HOWARD, JOHNSON and WILLIAMS were appointed as the Senate's part of the Committee of Fifteen on Reconstruction. Petitions were presented in favor of securing rights to colored people; for extension of suffrage to colored people, (on which Mr. SUMNER spoke,) and still another to the same general purpose. Mr. HOWARD called for information why DAVIS had not been tried. A resolution was passed inquiring into the expediency of abolishing the franking privilege. Mr. WILSON introduced "a bill to maintain and enforce the freedom of the inhabitants of the United States," upon which he spoke at great length.

In the House, Mr. ASHLEY, of Nevada, took his seat. Messrs. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, and GARFIELD, of Ohio, were appointed Regents to the Smithsonian Institution. A Committee on Message was appointed, Mr. ASHLEY being Chairman. It was voted to print 5,000 copies of the Army Register. Monroe doctrine resolutions were referred. Information was called for about JEFFERSON DAVIS and his probable trial. The Post-office Committee were ordered to report upon the expediency of making the telegraph part of the Post-office establishment. Leave was asked to offer a bill to purchase a site for the post-office in New-York. Mr. VARNUM submitted resolutions indorsing the policy of the President. The propriety of having a delegate from the District of Columbia was mooted, and the proper committee is to inquire into it. Some debate occurred on the claim of Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, to a seat in the House. Several relief bills of minor importance were offered. The session was concluded with an important discussion upon the reconstruction question, the policy of the President, &c. Mr. FINCK, of Ohio, spoke particularly for the Democratic side. Mr. RAYMOND, of New-York, followed in a speech of an hour's length, mainly in reply to the recent address of THADDEUS STEVENS, and taking the general ground that the Southern States were still and always had been members of the Union; that the effort to secede was frustrated, and therefore was void, and the acts, speeches and deeds of arms of the rebels were of no legal effect in dissolving their connection with the General Government. Both Houses adjourned over the holidays.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Colombian Commission has adjourned until the 4th of January. The Commissioners, Gen. BARLOW, for Columbia, and Col. THOMAS BERRY, for the United States, have worked faithfully at their duties, and out of the one hundred and eighty-seven cases, have decided sixty-five, and have differed on only two, which are referred to the PRESIDENT HERON, the British Minister, for final decision. The cases have been argued for the claimants by S. S. COX, Esq., now of New-York, and for the Colombian Government by J. M. CARLISLE, Esq., of the District of Columbia. The awards will not be published for some time. There are many important questions submitted in the cases, but the most important cases are yet to be tried.

It is rumored that the subject of discontinuing the various military departments and divisions scattered throughout the Northern and Southern States is held under consideration by the proper authorities. It is stated, since Lieut.-Gen. GRANT's tour through a portion of the South, that he favors a reduction of the respective departments, and instead of having a military commander of each Southern State, that three departments be merged into one. Gen. SHERMAN is understood to be an advocate for the consolidation alluded to.

Connecticut is having its share of burglaries and robberies. Litchfield County has been visited by a gang of desperate fellows, who thus far escape detection. In Salisbury, four stores have been robbed; also the post-office at East Canaan. The perpetrators are supposed to be the same who robbed Mr. PENNY, the agent at Towner's Station, on the Harlem Railroad. Some cases of highway robbery have occurred, and the citizens are arming themselves, and taking measures to ferret out the guilty parties.

The Macon *Telegraph*, of the 12th, says: "Major-Gen. STEEDMAN, U. S. A., leaves the Department of Georgia, we learn, with a view to return to civil pursuits. Major-Gen. J. H. WILSON left this city on Sunday night for Augusta, to take command of the department for a short time. He goes soon North on a leave of absence, which, doubtless, will be particularly agreeable to him. Col. A. R. T. DAWSON succeeds Gen. WILSON in command of the District of Columbus, till relieved by Col. ADAMS, his senior officer."

The anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims will be observed to-day at Boston by a grand military demonstration, when the numerous battle-flags of Massachusetts regiments will be formally transferred to the State, and deposited in the Capitol. An imposing turn-out of veterans is anticipated, under the command of Maj.-Gen. COUCH.

A severe storm of wind and snow prevailed along the Hudson River on Wednesday night and Thursday. The New-York, Kingston and Rondout steamers continue running, but navigation between this city and Albany is practically at an end for the season, no boats being able to get above Tivoli. The change of weather last night will probably close the ferry-boat crossing at Albany.

Another State is restored so far as the withdrawal of the Provisional Government can do so. The President has retired Gov. PERRY, of South Carolina, and handed the State over to the officers chosen at the late election. The formalities are the same as those in the case of Georgia and Alabama.

The New-York State Temperance Society was organized at Poughkeepsie on the 20th inst., under the late act of the Legislature. Gen. J. G. SMITH was elected President, B. F. IVES, of Auburn, Corresponding Secretary, and Rev. E. KNOX, of Roma, Chairman of Executive Committee.

A fire at Camp Douglas, Salt Lake, on the 19th inst., destroyed a commissary warehouse filled with government supplies. Loss over a million of dollars. A board of officers had been detailed to investigate the cause of the fire.

Navigation has closed on Lake Champlain, the steamers having all gone into Winter quarters. Next year a new and elegant passenger steamer is to be put on the lake.

G. B. LAMAR and his son, lately arrested in Savannah, have been released by order of the Commanding General, upon their furnishing $25,000 bonds to answer for their appearance at court.

A meeting of the citizens of Atlanta, Ga., has been called to organize a regiment in order to clean the city of the scoundrels whose business is murder and robbery. Gen. ANDERSON will take command.

The brig *Catherine Nichols*, from Baltimore for Boston, sprung aleak off Cape Cod on the 15th inst. and was capsized. The crew were saved and taken to Boston.

On Thursday last the way train on the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, was run into by an engine of the Reading road, but no one was injured.

The ship *Roger Ahern*, from Mobile for Liverpool, with 2,700 bales of cotton, was recently wrecked on Sand Island.

Buffalo and vicinity were visited on Wednesday night by the heaviest gale known there for many years. The lake shipping will suffer serious loss.

The Fenian Circles in Louisville, Ky., have passed resolutions denouncing O'MAHONY.

The House of the Kentucky Legislature has adjourned to the 10th of January.

LOCAL NEWS.

A trial of much importance to bankers and business men generally, was commenced yesterday in the Supreme Court, Circuit, before Justice SUTHERLAND and a jury. The parties to the action are the Union National Bank against MORRIS METCHUM and others. It is brought on a check for $250,000, payable to the order of GRAHAM & Co., on the American Exchange Bank, and bears date the 14th of August last, the day that KETCHUM & SON failed. Young KETCHUM was put upon the stand, and a boy named VAN LOON, 17 years of age, was also examined. The latter was a partner of CHAS. GRAHAM. The firm of GRAHAM & Co. failed on the same day that KETCHUM & SONS were declared insolvent, as appears by the testimony already adduced. The trial will be continued to-day.

Both boards of the Common Council met yesterday. In the Board of Aldermen a resolution granting to the trustees of the Nursery and Child's Hospital the use of the grounds and buildings corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first-street, was laid over. The sum of $5,000 was donated to the Union Home School. The Board of Councilmen concurred with the Board of Aldermen in granting to the Sisters of Mercy the use of the land bounded by Eighty-first and Eighty-second streets and Fourth and Madison avenues, for the erection thereon of an Industrial School.

The Jury in the case of JOHN O. ROBINSON *vs.* The Erie Railway Company, which has been on trial for several days in the Supreme Court, Part III, before Justice MULLEN, rendered a verdict yesterday of $1,500. On this amount, the Court, on the application of plaintiff's attorney, directed an extra allowance of five per cent. The amount sought to be recovered of the defendants was $10,000. Full particulars of the accident, from which the cause of action originated, were published in the TIMES of Wednesday last.

In the Circuit Court a few days ago, JOSEPH H. BRADLEY charged that Judge OLIN was arguing a pending cause to the jury. The Judge replied that Mr. BRADLEY stated what he KNEW to be untrue, whereupon Mr. BRADLEY retorted by calling him a liar. Mr. BRADLEY having afterward apologized, Judge OLIN said the former had made all the reparation which a gentleman could be expected to make for the offence imputed to him, but still he did not think Mr. BRADLEY could be excused, and therefore fined him $100 for contempt of court.

A case of some interest to Life Insurance Companies and those who insure in them, was on trial yesterday in the Circuit Court, before Justice MULLEN and a jury. The action was brought by the assignee of one CLUFF against the Mutual Insurance Company, to recover the amount of a policy, viz., $5,000. The defence was that CLUFF was killed in an affray in Louisiana, during the war. The Court held the defence a good one, and dismissed the complaint.

Interesting holiday exhibitions were given, yesterday and last evening, by the pupils of several Grammar schools on the west side of the town, and the incorrigible wags of the Free Academy, selecting a professor who is an inveterate consumer of the Indian weed, buried him under an avalanche of fine-cut of the various brands. The school boys have manifestly entered upon the high tide of Christmas jollity.

The litigation growing out of the playing of "Our American Cousin," at the Winter Garden Theatre, in which LAURA KEENE was plaintiff and JOHN S. CLARK and WM. STUART were defendants, was determined yesterday by Mr. Justice BARBOUR, of the Superior Court. The case came on for trial several days ago, and during the proceedings, the complaint as to both of the defendants was dismissed. The court has now fully settled the judgment.

There was comparatively little business done yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. One or two trials took place, which resulted in the acquittal of the accused. Several persons pleaded guilty to the offences named in the indictments found against them, and were remanded for sentence.

Judge BOSWORTH has delivered an opinion in the case of DAVID BARCLAY against The People, to the effect that the Court of General Sessions has the power to grant a new trial for any cause for which by law a new trial may be granted, or when it appears to the court that justice has not been done.

A complimentary dinner was given last evening at the Astor House to Mr. JAMES LYNCH, of California, by a number of his friends. WM. C. BRYANT, Esq., presided. About one hundred and fifty guests were present.

A verdict of $400 was rendered yesterday in the Supreme Court, held by Justice SUTHERLAND, in the case of HULL *vs.* WALTERS. The action was brought to recover damages occasioned by fast driving in July last, on the road between Bay Side and Flushing.

The New-York National Freedman's Association, whose office is at No. 76 John-street, notify the public that no person professing to be an agent of the association is entitled to credence unless he can show a commission dated since March last.

Gold steady yesterday at 146@146¼; Exchange dull at 109¼@109¾ ₱ cent; Money in good supply at 6@7 ₱ cent. to the Brokers. Government Stocks steady; Erie Railway shares buoyant, while the other Roads were generally lower on speculative *short* sales for the holidays.

Business in domestic produce exhibited more animation yesterday. Flour, Wheat, Corn, Pork, Lard and Petroleum were firmer. Cotton was buoyant. Foreign merchandise was lightly dealt in and was somewhat depressed. The freight engagements were moderate. A ship was chartered to load with Cotton at this port for Liverpool on private terms.

The New Era in the South.

The range of topics discussed in the addresses of the regularly elected Governors of the Southern States who have now entered upon the constitutional duties of their office, is no less remarkable than the tone which pervades their discussions. Their characteristics of earnestness and fearlessness are not less striking than the air of life and business, of reparation and progress, of thorough appreciation of all the interests whose development is vital to the greatness of a modern State.

In other days an ordinary Southern inaugural was but a volume of drivel about slavery. The institution was lauded through several columns, and its opponents denounced through several more; and if, toward the close, mention was made of the industrial, commercial, financial or educational interests of the State, the paragraphs were made as brief as possible, and the subjects dismissed as if they were of no consequence in comparison with the one absorbing theme.

But the new Governors seize hold vigorously of the practical subjects of popular interest, and deal with them as if there were the highest grounds of hope for valuable results. With all of them, there is, of course, the same stricken exhibit of the finances, but none of them seems in any way discouraged at the survey. A year or two of such prosperity as is fairly in prospect will restore the State treasuries to a healthy condition; and the economy that is made necessary in the meanwhile will serve as an excellent experience for future guidance. All the States are reported as enjoying a brisk and profitable commerce in their seaboard cities; and excellent practical suggestions are made toward its extension and its endurance. It must be understood in the South that we of the North have no objection whatever to the establishment of direct commercial relations and steamship lines between the Southern seaports and those of Europe. On the contrary, we shall help forward all new enterprises by our capital and our labor. There is now direct steamship intercourse upon a large scale between New-Orleans and Liverpool; yet the commerce between New-York and New-Orleans was never so great, in most of its features, as it is at this day. Even looking at the matter from a merely local and selfish point of view, Southern commercial growth will not injure New-York. The commerce of New-York grows proportionately with the growth of other States and cities in wealth, population and prosperity. Had Mobile, Savannah, Charleston and Wilmington ten times the population, and a hundred times the commerce that they have to-day—had they steamship lines ever so numerous, driving a trade ever so brisk, we would inevitably be the sharers in their prosperity. New-York has no fear for itself, and no fear of any of its so-called rivals. There is no need, therefore, of the enterprising men of the South treating this subject gingerly, or as if there were danger of opposition from this quarter. Let them build their steamers, or, if they have not time, we will furnish them cheap; let them begin direct intercourse with Liverpool, Rio de Janeiro or Hong Kong, if so it suit them; and we engage beforehand to give them applause for every success.

Very encouraging is what the various Southern Governors say about the prospects of the reorganization of industry. Georgia and Alabama, at all events, bid fair to have little difficulty in the matter. Those formerly slaves are not contumacious, and those lately masters are anxious to do the best in their power. It is this question, more than any other, that has troubled the mind of the country; but when those thoroughly informed and immediately interested speak so encouragingly, there is no one else who need to be disheartened.

There is one thing which we should like to have seen more enlarged upon in these first inaugurals of the regular Governors of the States of the new South. We refer to popular education. It is so vital a matter that its importance cannot be too urgently enforced upon the Southern Legislatures. It must be greatly extended in the South, if the South would make wholesome progress in the future. It may be said that it was too early to say much about the subject; but the fact is that this is the very time that it ought to be put upon a proper basis. The South is now reconstructing for the centuries, and its first steps will greatly influence the hereafter. We trust the State Legislatures will take the subject earnestly in hand, and adopt measures worthy of the greatness which it is evident the South anticipates.

The Fernando Wood Swindle.

Our purpose in "stirring up" the Corporation-Counsel "job" is partially accomplished. Ex-Mayor WOOD "confesses and avoids." The *Tribune* comes squarely up to the question, and its "Reform" Counsel has been forced to break silence. Public attention, therefore, is awakened. But this is not sufficient. The swindle is exposed, but not yet abated. The wrong is so atrocious that it must be righted.

Mr. WOOD, in his letter, says that the lease covers "most and the best part of" his premises." We have shown that the entire first story, the front rooms of the second, and all the third and fourth floors, are rented to other tenants. This disposes of one of his misstatements. He says, further, that the apartments were fitted for the Corporation Counsel two years ago, at great expense, but he omits to say that it was at the "expense" of the city. This disposes of his second and ancliest pretence.

Mr. O'GORMAN says that if this "is a swindle" it shall not have his sanction. Very good. It cannot be consummated without his sanction.

In the meantime, the affair having been ventilated, Councilman LANE, who, "alone in his glory," voted against the swindle, may with great propriety, move to repeal or "expunge" the "resolution." Such a motion, with the public eye upon them, would enable his colleagues to get out of a very false position. The Mayor, we understand, says that he approved the resolution without understanding it. Perhaps some of the Aldermen and Councilmen voted for it in the dark. At any rate the movement would give them the benefit of a "second sober thought."

Relief of Broadway and the People of New-York—An Underground Railroad a Necessity.

A recent number of the London *Engineer* says: "Among our railway systems the Metropolitan is *sui generis*. It is unique in its mode of construction, in the district it serves, and in its working. At the top of the list in mileage traffic receipts, and we may almost add in the value of its shares. It is peculiar, inasmuch as the whole of the line is constructed in or under the metropolis, many portions of it passing under densely populated districts and busy thoroughfares. The number of passengers it conveys is perfectly enormous. In the last half year the persons carried on the Metropolitan were 7,462,823, that is two and a half times the population of London. The mere increase in the number of passengers conveyed in the last as compared with the preceding half year, was equal to the united populations of a score of the next largest cities and towns in England, including Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Newcastle, &c. * * * * The Metropolitan receipts per mile per week are as high as £703. The nearest approach to this is by some of the lines which have metropolitan and suburban traffic, but all these fall far short of it. The Blackwall line reaches about £394 per mile per week, and the North London £373, whereas the great companies having London termini and other large companies in other parts of the country have traffics which only yield receipts ranging from £80 to £160 per mile per week. In Whit Week last the Metropolitan carried 370,843 passengers, and in one day alone, the Monday of that week, it carried 83,440, and as a result of the perfect system of signaling adopted on that line, without loss of life or casualty to a single passenger."

This railway is called a part of the "inner circle," and its course is nearly an arc under the central portions of the city, about three miles in length, and "gives access by railway to all directions in general and leads to no place in particular." It was projected for the purpose of communicating freight between the three principal railway depots in London, and takes its course from the location of those depots. It is found to possess peculiar advantages as a passenger railway, and not only was it promptly adopted as such, but another subrailway has been projected, called the "outer circle, and it is to be constructed further toward the outskirts of the city. Neither of these roads can in the nature of things accommodate daily more than a fractional portion of the inhabitants of the City of London. The streets of the city are a confused mixture of crossed lines, and the approaches of the citizens to any given point are by routes as various as their localities, while in New-York the business is done at one end of the city and the dwellings are at the other. Nearly the entire population is turned daily into Broadway and four avenues—Third, Fourth, Sixth and Eighth—and are thrown like shuttles from one end to the other, and quite as helplessly.

This has become so within a comparatively few years. The lower part of the island has become almost entirely abandoned as a place of residence, and is devoted mainly to business, while the upper part of the city is appropriated almost as exclusively to residences; and a very natural consequence follows: whether bought off by street railroad companies or not, the stage lines are being discontinued, other streets than Broadway and the four avenues before named are little used, and it is literally true that nearly a quarter of million of people are crowded through a single street from two to five miles daily. And how otherwise than in boxes, drawn not unfrequently by horses on three legs, in which people are crowded with the same rudeness, indiscrimination and eye to economy, in precisely the same sense as a butcher would pack cattle into a car for transportation. No protection to passengers is supplied, adapted to any form of civilization. A lady is entitled to a seat, it is true; but if she gets it, it is only by accident, and it is as liable to be the narrowest possible space between a pickpocket on the one hand and a libertine on the other, as any, unless it be filth and drunkenness. Wives and daughters are daily and hourly exposed in our public conveyances, by the simple necessities of their situation, to that which would breed a riot in a country village, and bring to their rescue in any other civilized city on the globe every man of character and influence in some measure of relief.

We must soon have relief here. For more than ten years we have been going from bad to worse, until we approach revolution or revolt, for the abuses are becoming intolerable. People will some time or other refuse to pay for a seat and decent accommodations, and stand on a ride of three or five miles in a car packed with eighty persons, which is made to accommodate only twenty-four, mixed in with thieves, pickpockets, drunkards and prostitutes.

The London Tunnel Road is supplied with three classes of cars, and each car is divided into compartments having only eight or ten seats and admitting of only as many persons. It requires very little reflection or intelligence to see what a radical and efficient relief a railway of that character would be to the City of New-York, and how intensely it is needed.

The Failure of Justice—Escape of Counterfeiters.

The constant failure of justice in the case of notoriously criminal acts is one of the most lamentable features of some of our city courts, and this failure in a large number of instances arises out of the extraordinary system of fixing the amount, and enforcing the forfeiture of bail. In our paper of yesterday, for example, appeared a list of nineteen criminals whose names were called in the United States District Court, before Judge BETTS. Not one answered to his name, and the recognizances of all were forfeited. Of these criminals no less than ten had been arrested for counterfeiting.

Now it is fair to presume, what indeed is patent to all, that there is a complete and organized system of providing bail among the criminal class, and especially among counterfeiters. The authorities know it, and do not interpose a preventive. On the contrary, their action tends to a direct encouragement of crime. Day after day notorious criminals revisit the police stations, and, after going through the farce of detention, are bailed, the money is forfeited, and there their cases end. And why is this? Simply because the Justices admit bail in hosts of cases where commital is the only proper course, and fix the amount of bail so low that it pays for organized bodies of evil-doers to submit to a moderate lien on their gains, in the shape of forfeitures. And, again, the persons who offer bail have to undergo, we must presume, no special inquiry into their antecedents and surroundings.

The whole matter is so entirely within control that grave censure rests upon the Justices by whose negligence—we will not say worse than negligence—the administration of law is made a mere form. The funds of thieves' societies could easily be made bankrupt, and crime be much diminished, if bail was, in the case of well-known criminals, fixed high enough. Crime should be made so costly as to discourage confederates, and absolute commital ought to follow three-quarters of the arrests for grave offences. The law is intended to terrify the class which is amenable to no other emotion, and that class at present views our courts too much in the light of a huge jest.

The Firemen's Parade.

Every unprejudiced observer of the splendid exhibition of our new Fire Department, on Wednesday, who, perchance, had cherished a lingering doubt of its superiority over the late organization, must have been satisfied of the wisdom of the change. Compact, powerful and disciplined, the Metropolitan Department stands out in bold contrast to the straggling, inefficient, corrupt and expensive system which it has superseded. Unlike old-time parades of the firemen, this one was devoid of meretricious display and political clap-trap. Instead were substituted the economic forces of steam machinery and strong horses. The comparatively few men who are necessary to put these forces in operation—chosen, as they have been, from the most experienced of the late organization — have already proved that they know their business and will attend to its performance. Their neat and serviceable uniforms, their military bearing and air of quiet earnestness, convey to the mind a far stronger impression of efficiency than all the mere numbers of the old force, with their reckless dash and alarming confusion. Taking all things into consideration, the Metropolitan Fire Commissioners are to be commended for the zeal and wisdom which has thus far marked the administration of their department, and the public is to be congratulated that the safety of life and preservation of property in case of fire are incomparably less hazarded than of yore. It requires no special provision to make the assertion that, should the present organization reach the perfection which its inauguration promises, not many months will pass before the fire insurance companies will materially diminish their rates upon risks.

GEN. GRANT ON THE SOUTHERN SITUATION.—Gen. GRANT, in suggesting that the Freedman's Bureau should act through military agents at the South, contributes far more toward a practical solution of the question of protecting the emancipated race than has been done by all the philanthropic theorists from Maine to Texas. If justice is to be done between the employer and *employed*, in their new relations, the umpire must be one in whom both parties have confidence. If the ablest and honestest civilians that could be named among the governing class at the South were to be designated for the post of arbitrators between the freedmen and their late employers, the negro laborer would naturally and reasonably object that he could hardly have fair play in the adjustment. If, on the other hand, an itinerant propagator of the dogmas of negro equality were made the judge between the parties, the employer of labor (only the other day the master of the laborer) would naturally—if not also reasonably—feel that his interests would barely find an equitable consideration. On either side the complainings would superabound. Nor is the case we put at all hypothetical. Gen. GRANT says:

"I did not give the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau that attention I would have done if more time had been at my disposal. Conversations, however, on the subject, with officers connected with the bureau, led me to think that in some of the States its affairs have not been conducted with good judgment or economy, and that the belief widely spread among the freedmen of the Southern States that the lands of their former owners will, at least in part, be divided among them, has come from the agents of this bureau. This belief is seriously interfering with the willingness of the freedmen to make contracts for the coming year. In some form the Freedmen's Bureau is an absolute necessity until civil law is established and enforced, securing to the freedmen their rights and full protection. At present, however, it is independent of the military establishment of the country, and seems to be operated by the different agents of the bureau according to their individual notions."

Following this frank statement of the actual situation is a well-merited tribute to Gen. HOWARD by the Lieutenant-General. And, thereupon, Gen. GRANT recommends that officers of the regular service at the South should be, *ex officio*, the agents of the bureau. Such agents the freedmen would certainly be disposed to trust. And the employers of labor have already had sufficient acquaintance with our army officers to know and feel that the interests of both the employer and the employed would be perfectly safe in their hands. This is surely practical statesmanship.

"HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE."—When the President made his appointments of Provisional Governors for the Southern States we took occasion to speak of the eminent ability and character of the appointees. Now that the work of nearly all of them is completed, and that they have passed or are passing into private life or into new public positions, we are able to reiterate and emphasize what we formerly said. Not one of the appointees has proved a failure. Every one of them has done well his difficult work. Gov. SHARKEY in Mississippi, Gov. PARSONS in Alabama, Gov. JOHNSON in Georgia, Gov. PERRY in South Carolina, Gov. HOLDEN in North Carolina,—each and all went at the labor manfully, organized the disorganized civil institutions of the States, wrought vigorously for the government and the popular interests, and have succeeded in bringing things into harmony with the constitution and in perfecting the entire machinery and substituting the entire legitimate State relations, at least so far as their power extended in the matter.

No higher praises can be given them than an exhibition of their works and achievements. And we better display could be made of the sagacity and discrimination of the President than appears in the wisdom of his selections for Provisional Governors, now so amply justified.

ECONOMY AND RETRENCHMENT.—The country has been pleased to learn from Washington that the House Committee on Appropriations has been at work upon bills cutting down appropriations. Some of our cotemporaries have been altogether too impatient upon this subject. Congress has only been in session for a few days, and the proper committees have hardly had time to get to work since their organization. If intelligent, faithful, economizing action is taken immediately after the holiday recess—if retrenchment in the departments and bureaus, in the army and in general expenditures be secured; if regard be had for every dollar that can be saved from the burdens of the people—the country will be satisfied.

There is ground enough for the committee on this subject of retrenchment. We have been expending on such a colossal scale, that only a few thousands of dollars appear paltry; but thousands and hundreds must be looked after and economized wherever practicable. The public have become demoralized in their own expenditures through the war, and if we would get back to a healthy condition, both the people and the government must pay the strictest attention to reform and retrenchment. Were there in Congress some such man as JOSEPH HUME, to do such work as he did for so many years in the British Parliament, the nation would be a great gainer.

THE SOUTHERN NEGROES.—Gov. JENKINS, of Georgia, dwelt at length in his inaugural address upon the good conduct of the emancipated African. "Since the fiat of emancipation, although sometimes unsettled in his purposes and inconsistent in his service by contract, (the natural result of a transition so thorough and so sudden,) I take you all to witness [addressing the Legislature] that, in the main, his conduct has been praiseworthy beyond all rational expectation." He avers that, in his judgment, the "fidelity of the negroes in the past, and their decorum under the distressing influences of the present, are without a parallel in history, and establish for them a strong claim upon our favoring patronage." The same testimony has come to us from many other sources; but it is especially encouraging to have it officially from a Southern Governor at this time when apprehensions are expressed as to the conduct of the negroes during the holidays.

A Grand Public Enterprise.

While the Canadian Government is in a state of ferment over the rupture of party combinations, the active business men of the province are doing their best to keep the commercial interests of the country from utter decadence. Mr. CAPREOL, the father of the Canadian railway system, has undertaken the active Presidency of the great enterprise for connecting Lakes Huron and Ontario by a Ship Canal at the narrow portion of the peninsula between Toronto and the Holland Landing, on Lake Simcoe. The project is one of great magnitude. Our own Northwest is immediately interested in it, as are also the great grain ports on the south shore of Ontario. The company have the certain prospect of a large grant of Crown Mining Lands, and they mean to work steadily and perseveringly for the accomplishment of their object. The prosecution of the work could not be in hands more energetic. And Mr. CAPREOL deserves success for his liberal views and his public spirit.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CITY CARS.—The Third-avenue Railroad Company have begun to order their new cars, to be built so as to dispense with the use of cushions. The improvement is commendable on sanitary grounds. In the matter of comfort the change is also for the better. These new cars are admirable, too, in the appliance of springs, which relieve the passengers from much of the jolting incidental to worn-out portions of the track. In Summer the improvement will be found vastly beneficial, especially if the company could only double the number of their cars.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. GEORGE WOOD, of the Broadway Theatre, announces that he has purchased—or rather "secured the control of"—the very handsome minstrel hall lately occupied by Mr. HENRY WOOD, and intends, as speedily as possible, to convert it into a first-class theatre. The property is large enough, and the situation is convenient for down-town folk, and the better sort of East-siders. Mr. WOOD has been eminently successful at the Broadway Theatre, and will still continue to manage that establishment—thus having two theatres on his hands. His predecessor and namesake, Mr. HENRY WOOD, retires from business, having amassed "his little pile," and fairly earned the right to take it easy for the rest of his days.

The new theatre will be named after its proprietor—a custom which we do not admire, and against which we have recently protested. The "writing on the wall" need only, therefore, be partly changed. Instead of "Wood's Minstrels," we shall now have "Wood's Theatre."

The critic is apt to get distracted by the multiplicity of new theatres, &c., in process of erection, or about to be erected. When they are all finished, it will be well for him if his mind does not give way entirely. Mr. WOOD's project has flashed across the theatrical firmament like a brilliant meteor, and naturally claims the first attention. Looming up in the immediate present, is Miss LUCY RUSHTON and *her* theatre. We have gazed with pleasant feelings, not wholly unmixed with awe, at the progress of this establishment. The architect has for some days been engaged in the arduous task of *smoothing* an oversized church, but has only succeeded in covering its lower extremities with a thin suive of brick. He has built a box-office of unrivaled Liliputianness. The severely ecclesiastical character of the original edifice is otherwise unimpaired. The interior has been fitted up to accommodate eighteen hundred people, and we can readily imagine that the ventilation, &c., will be more than usually good. Miss RUSHTON's New-York theatre will be "thrown open" on Saturday (to-morrow) evening, when SHERIDAN's comedy of the "School for Scandal" is to be played. Among the company we notice the names of Mr. C. M. Walcot, Sr., Mr. Harry Pearson, Mr. J. K. Mortimer, Mr. T. Placide, Mr. D. W. Waller, Mr. J. Moore and Mr. Wm. A. Mestayer. The ladies are Miss RUSHTON, Mrs. Clara Maeder, Mrs. Mark Smith and Mrs. A. W. Young. The strength of this cast shows with what facility good actors can be procured at any moment in New-York. Mr. JAMES SCHOENBERG is the stage manager, and W. H. THEUERKOW is the leader of the orchestra. The prices of admission are the same as at the other Broadway establishments.

The French Theatre (corner of Sixth-avenue and Fourteenth-street) gets on steadily. We have not recently counted the number of bricks that have been added to the pile, but it must be quite considerable. At all events the structure goes on, and will undoubtedly be finished in due season for somebody. The location, for the moment at least, is inconvenient. There are no cross-town cars montage that reach it. The up-town and down-town patronage may nevertheless be sufficient.

Mr. PIKE is more fortunate in this respect. His establishment ought to be an opera house; why the deuce shouldn't it be? It is on the corner of Twenty-third-street and Eighth-avenue, and an excellent line of stages run past his doors. Mr. PIKE has been engaged lately in buying up large portions of the United States, and will not commence operations in a building way until the Spring. He has the best lot in the city for a good sized theatre—a theatre where spectacle and common sense can be blended.

In the same street, but on the east side, opposite the National Academy of Design, the new opera house is to be erected. The property, costing $180,000, has been purchased, and, in a twelve-month, the building will be put up. Let us be grateful for this architectural pause, and pass to another and more immediate need. We refer to a first-class and capacious concert

...ent to the respective points to which they had been ordered. WINDER was taken to Richmond and ...ded over to Gen. TERRY. GEE was left at Raleigh, in charge of Gen. BOGER, and DUNCAN was conveyed to Savannah and placed in the custody of Gen. STEEDMAN. They are to be tried by military commission.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

PROGRESS OF RECONSTRUCTION.

Withdrawal of Provisional Governor Perry—The State Given Over to its Elected Officers.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1865.

To His Excellency Benjamin F. Perry, Provisional Governor of the State of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.:

SIR: The time has arrived when in the judgment of the President of the United States the care and conduct of the proper affairs of the State of South Carolina may be remitted to the constitutional authorities chosen by the people thereof, without danger to the peace and safety of the United States. By direction of the President, therefore, you are relieved from the trust which was heretofore reposed in you as Provisional Governor of the State of South Carolina, whenever the Governor elect shall have accepted and become qualified to discharge the duties of the executive office. You will transfer the papers and property of the State now in your custody to His Excellency, the Governor elect. It gives me especial pleasure to convey to you the President's acknowledgments of the fidelity, the loyalty and the discretion which have marked your administration. You will please give me a reply, specifying the day on which this communication is received.

I have the honor to be your Excellency's most obedient servant, WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1865.

His Excellency, the Governor of the State of South Carolina:

SIR: By direction of the President, I have the honor herewith to transmit to you a copy of a communication, which has been addressed to His Excellency BENJAMIN F. PERRY, late Provisional Governor of the State of South Carolina, whereby he has been relieved of the trust heretofore reposed in him, and directed to deliver into your Excellency's possession the papers and property relating to the trust. I have the honor to tender you the cooperation of the Government of the United States, whenever it may be found necessary in effecting the early restoration and the permanent prosperity and welfare of the State over which you have been called to preside.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, Your most obedient servant, WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

GEORGIA.

Legislative Proceedings—Bill to Regulate the Reception of Freedmen's Testimony—Holiday Recess.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Friday, Dec. 15.

The House passed a bill fixing the first Monday of May and November for the sessions of the Supreme Court.

N. C. BARNWELL has been elected Secretary of State, J. A. BURNS, Comptroller-General, and JOHN JONES, State Treasurer.

The Legislature passed a bill regulating the reception of the testimony of freedmen. It makes free persons of color competent witnesses in civil cases where like persons are dependent, and in criminal cases where the offence is against the property or persons of freedmen. It provides also that where freedmen are plaintiff and defendant, they may make and file any affidavit now allowed to citizens, which shall have the same force as if they were whites.

A joint resolution was adopted unanimously, to the effect that the President has been magnanimous toward the people of Georgia.

The Legislature adjourned until the 15th of January.

THE GALE ON THE COAST.

Shipwrecks and Loss of Life—Three Schooners and a Brig Ashore—Further Particulars of the Wrecks—The French Brig Prosper Lost.

SANDY HOOK, Thursday, Dec. 21—10 A. M.

A schooner laden with wood dragged her anchors and drove in against the wharf here. She lays beating against the dock, and will be a total loss. The crew saved themselves by jumping from the rigging to the dock.

10:10 A. M.

The French brig *Prosper*, of Bordeaux, is dragging ashore inside the Hook, and is thumping heavily.

LONG BRANCH, Thursday, Dec. 21—9:15 A. M.

A large schooner is ashore near Green's Hotel, and is a total wreck. Two of the crew are saved, who report that the vessel left New-York yesterday with a cargo of coal, outward bound, with a crew of five men. The last seen of the Captain and wife and the balance of the crew, they were clinging to a spar.

Another schooner is ashore at Green's Point, two miles from this place. There is no one on board, nor have any signals been made from her. A crew is being obtained for the lifeboat to go off to her. She lies bow off shore, and appears to be full of water.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Thursday, Dec. 21—11:30 A. M.

The schooner *Jas. J. Crandall*, of Fall River, is ashore on Dell Beach, with a cargo of coal. She is full of water. All on board saved.

The schooner *Eveline Hickey*, of Philadelphia, FISHER, bound to Pawtucket, R. I., with a cargo of coal, went ashore at Long Branch, and has gone to pieces. The Captain, his wife and two men were lost. Two others were saved.

SECOND DISPATCH. FORT HAMILTON, Thursday, Dec. 21.

The bark *Evergreen*, from Buenos Ayres, is ashore under the lee of Fort Hamilton. She went on at high-water about 10 o'clock this morning.

SANDY HOOK, Thursday, Dec. 21, 11 o'clock A. M.

It is the schooner *Twilight*, PRICE, from Virginia, with wood, bound to New-York, that is ashore here. It is supposed she will prove a total loss.

SANDY HOOK, Thursday, Dec. 21—12 M.

The French brig *Prosper* lies on her side on the beach, the sea making a clear breach over her. She lies on the bar about a thousand yards from the main shore, opposite the East beacon, inside the Hook. No communication can be had with her.

The wind is blowing a severe gale, with a high sea.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

New Line of Steamers to Oregon—Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Dec. 20.

It is reported that a new line of steamers to Oregon is to be established composed of the *Montana*, now in port, and the *Lovelace*, now due from Bath, Me.

Mining stocks still advancing. Crown Point, $490; Gould and Curry, $960; Savage, $960; Yellow Jacket, $498; Chollar Potosi, $134; Ophir, $332.

The trouble between the Pacific and Central routes has been settled, and trains from Folsom to Lincoln will soon run. The laying of the track from Lincoln to Marysville will immediately be resumed.

Sailed, bark *Coral*, CRANDALL, on a whaling voyage.

Destructive Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 21.

Nos. 2 and 3 City Buildings, on the Levee, between Market and Walnut streets, occupied by UNDERHILL & EATON, grocers; HORACE HOLTON, sail-loft; and GREBES & Co., commission merchants, were burned last night. Loss on the building, $75,000. HOLTON'S loss, $75,000; insured for $50,000. No. 4, occupied by JONES & Co., liquor merchants; SHERWOOD, KEARNES & Co., and HATCH & Co., commission merchants, was also nearly destroyed; loss not ascertained, but said to be insured. No. 1, occupied by AIKEN & Co., grocers, and COLE Brothers, commission merchants, was badly damaged; loss unknown. The two latter buildings were owned by S. W. WIGGINS, and valued at $75,000; insured. Nos. 2 and 3 were owned by ROBERT CAMPBELL.

Marine Disasters.

SANDY HOOK, Thursday, Dec. 21—Sunset.

The vessels reported ashore remain in the same position, except the schooner *Twilight*. She has come up on the main beach.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 21.

The schooners *Union*, from New-York for Salem, and *Parallel*, from New-York for Machias, both laden with corn, got ashore on Wood End, this morning, but were got off, leaking badly, and are now in Provincetown Harbor. Both vessels will discharge and repair.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Dec. 19.

The ship *Roger Ahern*, Capt. SUMMERVILLE, with 2,700 bales of cotton, from Mobile for Liverpool, was wrecked on Sand Island. It is supposed she will prove a total loss.

The Weather at Kearney, Nebraska.

KEARNEY, Nebraska, Thursday, Dec. 21.

The thermometer at 9 o'clock last night was 29 degrees below zero. The snow is from one to two feet deep between here and Nebraska City.

Richmond Affairs.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Dec. 21.

The Legislature has adjourned till the 3d of January.

At a special election, to-day, THOMAS J. EVANS was elected to the House of Delegates, and N. A. STURDIVANT Commonwealth Attorney.

Holiday Gifts.

There is an immense amount of happiness to be distributed in gifts by a person who can spare a hundred dollars at Christmas and New-Year's, particularly if he will step out of his immediate social circle and give to those who have the claim of humanity as well as relation upon him. A warm shawl to that poor woman who dreads to step out of doors into the bitter cold, or a pair of shoes to cover the frost-bitten feet of that shivering child, are acts that ever bring blessings.

There are other cases also less imperative, but not less deserving. There are poor country ministers' wives with large families and small salaries, and seamstresses with aged mothers or helpless sisters to support, whose lives would have been prolonged and made happy by the gift of a sewing-machine. A Grover & Baker machine, that costs but fifty or sixty dollars, will enable a woman to make up all the clothing of a large family without interfering with her ordinary household duties, or it will provide for those whose necessities oblige them to work for others, an independent living at any of the various employments in which sewing-machines are used. A present of such an instrument in either of these cases would send a gleam of sunshine across the dark dreariness of their cheerless lives.

Nor is it alone to the poor or destitute that such a gift would bring joy and happiness. A Sewing-Machine is a most useful and appropriate token of affection; and one of these celebrated machines, beautifully furnished in cabinets of choice wood, would grace the boudoir of any lady.

The New-York *Evangelist*, writing on this subject, says:

"The invention and introduction of the sewing machine has proved, contrary to the predictions of very many persons, the greatest possible benefit to the needlewomen of the country. By it not only are the wants of the ordinary household readily supplied, but the sewing-machine has become a necessity to the seamstress, dressmaker and tailor. But it is in the various branches of manufactures, such as shirts, collars, cloaks, clothing, caps, &c., that it has effected the greatest revolution; so that it is not an unfrequent occurrence to find from 100 to 300 sewing-machines in use by a single firm. By the gift of one of these machines a mother is often enabled to support a dependent family, and from being an object of charity is placed in a position where she can even extend aid to others more needy than herself.

Among the sewing-machines that have obtained a world wide reputation, both for delicacy of finish and excellence of work, is the Grover & Baker's. Thousands of them have been sent to foreign countries, while in the United States they are to be found in every city and in almost every town and village. The intrinsic merits of these machines have gained for them numerous prizes at the exhibitions of Europe, and the record of premiums awarded at American fairs is already familiar to our readers. It has been announced year after year, and embraces almost every State and county fair from Maine to California. The unqualified commendations of engineers and mechanics, as well as housekeepers and manufacturers, can also be referred to in hundreds, were it necessary, to show the high estimation in which these celebrated machines are held at home and abroad."

The Grover & Baker machine is the great favorite for family use, and ladies are never tired of praising it. There is no end to the kinds of sewing that can be accomplished with it. All that a skilled seamstress can do by hand can be done with it, (except, perhaps, making button-holes and sewing on buttons,) and the embroidery and ornamental work which it performs with such ease, is more beautiful than the most carefully executed handwork. Let no one, therefore, who desires to make a beautiful and useful present, hesitate as to what it shall be. A Grover & Baker sewing machine will prove a perpetual source of pleasure and profit.—*N. Y. Observer.*

The most graceful and delicious tribute which the beaux can offer to the "Queens of the Day," on the 1st of January, is PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS, put up in the superb gift bottles which have been designed and manufactured for the souvenir season.

There are one hundred distinct nervous diseases, and there is not one of them that will not yield to the great invigorant, BIKORENE. Why suffer the torture of nervous weakness for a day. The BIKORENE will give you instant relief and permanent strength. Depot, No. 25 Dey-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

To the Ladies.

In our notice of Messrs. IRA PEREGO & SON'S establishment, yesterday, we omitted to state that their specialty for holidays is the ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF SCARFS, GLOVES and NECK-TIES, which cannot be excelled as presents for gentlemen. Stores, No. 187 Broadway and No. 85 Nassau-st.

Holiday Presents.

ELEGANT AND USEFUL GIFTS.—Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, SLIPPERS, SLIPPERS, SLIPPERS, SLIPPERS, &c., for ladies, gents, youths, misses and children, at BROOKS' New-York Boot and Shoe Emporium, No. 575 Broadway. E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

Great Excitement.

Go and see the elegant assortment of Holiday Gifts at Brooks' shoe-store. Toilet slippers in every variety as well as all sorts of boots, shoes, gaiters, &c. Slippers for ladies, gents and children at No. 575 Broadway. E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

Hull's Demulcent Soap.

For chapped or tender hands and nursery, use J. C. HULL'S soap, No. 32 Park-row, N. Y. Sold everywhere.

To Present-Makers.

The most carefully selected assortment of elegant furs in the city, and at rates far below the "sensation prices" of the day, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Superb Holiday Gifts.

THE CELEBRATED CRAIG MICROSCOPE, magnifying about 1,000 times, a endless source of amusement and instruction, is mailed, prepaid, for $2 50, or with all beautiful mounted objects for $3 25; with 24 objects, $5 25, by HENRY CRAIG, 82 Nassau-st., New-York. Also sold by FOWLER & WELLS, 389 Broadway.

A Card.

BOY'S CLOTHING cannot be bought the whole city to suit every taste, as I. THALHEIMER, Lafayette-pl. and No. 34 4th-st., opposite Cooper Institute.

The Improved "Singer" Elliptic Sewing Machine.

No. 537 Broadway. Agents wanted. A. H. SUBLEE.

Dashing Young Men

Will find the choicest style of hat for the holidays at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway. The most elegant fabrics of the season.

We would call the attention of retail purchasers to the sale of Dress and Cloak Goods, Shawls, Furs, Hosiery, Gloves, and Merchant Tailoring, to commence on Monday, Dec. 18, at the Broadway Trinity Building, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Stephen Cambreling, Esq., Referee.

Burnett's Standard Cooking Extracts are carefully prepared from fruits and spices of the best quality, and challenge competition. Their universal and ever increasing use is unparalleled. Reference is made to the principal purveyors, confectioners and hotels in the United States.

Politics and Perfumery are not Congenial articles, but the candidate most popular among the ladies, who are unreasonable enough to vote for him, and in consequence of which he was elected, was the gentleman whose refined taste led him to perfume his handkerchief with the extract of EGYPTIAN LOTUS.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamental, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Hardware and Hardware Safes. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Trusses, &c.—"WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS." is the best in the world for curing Rupture—no pressure on the back; light, cheap and easy; superior Supporters and Braces. GREGORY & CO., 637 Broadway.

Holiday Stock.

All the Fancy Furs at Common Sense Prices at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

The Burglar His Own Informer.—The opening of each window and door telegraphs to your room and never fails. Applied invisibly and without damage. E. RICHMES, No. 192 Broadway.

Feat Machine.—The NATIONAL FEAT MACHINE is universally admitted to be the best machine in use for exercising for compressing Feat. A. REQUA, Agent, No. 130 Broadway, New-York.

Pyle's O. K. Soap—the People's Friend—For laundry, bathing and toilet use, becomes extremely hard and unlikely to waste. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot, No. 360 Washington-st.

Dr. Sherwood, No. 545 Broadway, has inguinal and umbilical trusses which can be worn in bed or out without pain; also supporters, suspensory bandages and shoulder braces of the best quality.

Everdell's Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway.—Elegant visiting cards and fine French and English note-papers for the holidays. Also, elegant monograms.

The Florence Sewing Machine, with reversible feed and uniform tension, making four different stitches. NO. 505 BROADWAY.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Trusses, Abdomen Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps and Anklets, Crutches and Suspensory Bandages. A lady attendant. MARSH BROS., No. 542 Broadway.

A Silent Sewing Machine—Making the celebrated "Willcox & Gibbs Stitch"—strong, elastic and durable. WILLCOX & GIBBS, No. 508 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cts., black or brown, best and cheapest. No. 66 John-st. Sold by all druggists.

The Universal Clothes Wringer, with cogs. The best in use. R. C. BROWNING, 547 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, 639 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Saratoga Springs.

EMPIRE WATER.
CONGRESS WATER.
COLUMBIAN WATER.
Sold by all Druggists, Hotels and Wine Merchants.
Sold at wholesale only by
HOTCHKISS SONS,
Nos. 92 Beekman and 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.

Bradbury's Pianos "the Best."—Pronounced "the Best" by the most renowned artists. "Superior in tone, touch, power, Durability and elegance of finish." Warerooms Nos. 427 and 429 Broome-st., corner of Crosby. Call or send for circular. WM. B. BRADBURY.

T. B. BYNNER,
WATCHES
and
JEWELRY
of
EVERY DESCRIPTION.
No. 189 BROADWAY,
Up stairs.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co. Manufacturers of **Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass-Makers' Red Lead, &c.** Also, **Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined.** For sale by druggists and dealers generally, and by ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents, No. 267 Pearl-st., New-York.

Holiday Presents of Affection and CHARITY.—WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES, No. 625 Broadway, New-York, are adapted to all kinds of family sewing, army clothing, and to the use of seamstresses, dressmakers, tailors, manufacturers of shirts, collars, skirts, cloaks, mantillas, clothing, hats, caps, corsets, ladies' boots and shoes, linen goods, umbrellas, parasols, &c. They work equally well upon silk, linen, woolen and cotton goods, with silk, cotton or linen thread. They will seam, quilt, gather, hem, fell, cord, braid, bind, and perform every species of sewing, making a beautiful and perfect stitch, alike on both sides of the articles sewed.

THE QUALITIES WHICH RECOMMEND THEM ARE:

1. Beauty and excellence of stitch alike on both sides of the fabric sewed.
2. Strength, firmness and durability of seam, that will not rip nor ravel.
3. Economy of thread.
4. Attachments and wide range of application to purposes and materials.
5. Compactness and elegance of model and finish.
6. Simplicity and thoroughness of construction.
7. Speed, ease of operation and management, and quietness of movement.

Splendid Jewelry, Watches, Diamonds, &c., for the holidays. The house of BOSANQUET, GIRAUD & CO., Paris, have the pleasure of announcing that they have opened an agency in the City of New-York, for the sale of their widely-known JEWELRY, WATCHES, &c., and for the purpose of making their goods as extensively known and appreciated in the United States as they now are, and have been for over 70 years, in Europe, they have determined on a plan by which poor and rich alike may have the advantage of their splendid styles.

As a preliminary, they would remark that they manufacture and sell no imitation jewelry or watches, but all are warranted gold of the finest workmanship. Our customers will also have the great advantage of a constant succession of new and recherche styles and patterns with which we shall keep our New-York agency supplied. We have adopted the plan of sale, now so popular, of charging a uniform price, and this price will invariably be $3 for each article, no matter how costly it may be. The expenses of conducting our New-York Agency are paid by the sale of Certificates or Coupons representing the various articles. These Certificates are sold at 50 cents each, or five for $2, and each Certificate will show the holder the particular article he or she is entitled to, on payment of an additional $2. If the article named on the Certificate is not desired, the holder will oblige us, when he returns the certificate, by stating what other article of the same value he or she may prefer, and it will be sent with pleasure. Our aim is to please, and every means to that end will be exerted. We solicit a trial from every one who reads this notice as we are confident of giving the utmost satisfaction.

THE STOCK COMPRISES

Amongst other articles, splendid clocks, gold and silver watches, rings set with diamonds, rubies, pearls, garnet and other stones, (solitaire and in clusters,) ladies' sets of jewelry, comprising pins and ear rings of the most fashionable styles, set in precious stones of every variety, together with a large assortment of gold and enameled and pearl sets, gold studs and sleeve buttons of the most beautiful patterns, gent's bosom and scarf pins, and an endless variety of bracelets, chains, musical boxes, head dresses, combs, charms, &c. In case any of our patrons are not in want of articles of jewelry, and would prefer silverware, we will, send, for any certificate returned us, a richly engraved set of castors or butter dish, beautifully chased and plated.

AGENTS ARE WANTED

In every part of the United States and Provinces, and to all such very liberal inducements will be offered, and, on application, a circular of terms will be forwarded. We prefer money sent in Post-office Orders where they can be obtained, or by Bank-draft to our order. Address all orders to our agency, which will be conducted by MESSRS. JAQUET, STERLING & CO., No. 180 Broadway, New-York.

Beautiful and Rare Toilet Indispensables FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR PRESENTS.—Purchasers are requested to examine our rare and choice assortment of Toilet Sets, Jewel Cases, Parian Busts, Colognes and Cologne Bottles, Sachel Powders, &c., &c. All being selected with special regard to the tastes of the elite.

CASWELL, MACK & CO., Under Fifth-avenue Hotel.

A Valuable Present—Semmons' BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES. EYE-GLASSES. BRILLIANT AND POWERFUL OPERA GLASSES. SEMMONS, No. 698½ Broadway, under Laforge House.

A Useful Holiday Gift.

PRINCE'S IMPROVED FOUNTAIN PEN. Once filling writes 24 hours. Also a fine assortment of gold pens, pen and pencil cases at retail. JOHN S. PURDY, Manufacturer, No. 238 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gifts for the Holidays.

WATCHES, WATCHES.

The undersigned are now offering their large stock of American and Swiss Watches at WHOLESALE PRICES; during the Holidays only at WHOLESALE PRICES. QUINCHE & KRUGLER, No. 3 John-st., up stairs.

New Things on Ice.

The Skating Caps, Scarfs, Gloves and Fur Comforters at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

A Beautiful and Useful Holiday Gift.—A Grover & Baker Sewing-Machine, with a handsome Cabinet Stand, is a present that will be appreciated by every lady. Illustrated pamphlets and price list sent free. Salesrooms No. 495 Broadway.

Tetanus, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Bandages, &c. A lady attendant.

Holiday Presents of Affection and Charity.—Wheeler & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 625 Broadway. Office open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Holiday Presents of Affection and Charity.—Wheeler & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 625 Broadway. Office open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

MARRIED.

CURRIE—OSTRANDER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 20, by Rev. Dr. Hutton, JOHN C. CURRIE and AMELIA M. OSTRANDER, all of this city.

EATON—FROST.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 20, by Rev. E. Bottome, FRANKLIN E. EATON, of Albany, and Miss ELLA M. FROST, of Boston.

HOWE—WALTON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 20, at the Church of the Messiah, by Rev. O. B. Frothingham, WILLIAM W. HOWE and M. NELLIE, youngest daughter of Wm. H. Walton, Esq., all of this city. No cards.

HARRIS—STEVENS.—On Thursday, Dec. 21, in Trinity Church, Hoboken, by the Rev. Dr. Ogden, S. R. HARRIS, M. D., of Richfield Spa, N. Y., and ANNA ISABELLA, youngest daughter of James A. Stevens, Esq., of Hoboken.

IRWIN—MARTIN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 20, at the Church of the Messiah, by Rev. O. B. Frothingham, assisted by Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., RICHARD B. IRWIN and CHARLOTTE M., eldest daughter of Randolph Martin, all of this city.

LEE—MARSH.—At Richmond, Staten Island, on Thursday, Dec. 20, by Rev. John Feirman, EDWIN F. LEE, of this city, and MAGGIE, daughter of Isaac M. Marsh, Esq.

LANE—CLARK.—At Windham, Conn., on Wednesday, Dec. 20, by Rev. C. B. Wilcox, of New-London, ANTHONY LANE, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and MARY, daughter of Edwards Clarke, Esq., of Windham.

MARSH—HARRISON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 20, by Rev. Dr. Weston, Mr. JOSEPH and Miss ISABELLA HARRISON, both of this city. No cards.

McWHORTER—JOHNSON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 21, by Rev. Wm. H. Johnson, JOHN McWHORTER, of New-York, and MARY E., daughter of A. W. Johnson, of Brooklyn.

WELLS—WESTERVELT.—On Wednesday, Dec. 20, at the Dutch Reformed Church, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., by A. R. Thompson, D. D., JAMES E. WELLS and LEONORA K. WESTERVELT, both of this city.

WHITE—NADIER.—In Chicago, Ill., on Tuesday, Dec. 19, by Rev. George Johnson, GEORGE B. WHITE, of Bangor, Me., and CORNELIA W., daughter of the late Thos. A. Nadier, Esq., of New-York.

WETMAN—JENKINS.—On Wednesday, Dec. 20, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. F. C. Ewer, EDMUND H. WETMAN, Jr., and MARY F., daughter of James E. Jenkins, all of this city.

DIED.

BARKER.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Dec. 19, JAMES S. BARKER, aged 45 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral service, to be held at his late residence, on Friday morning, Dec. 22, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

BRANDON.—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 20, after a lingering illness, EDITH L., eldest daughter of Miriam and the late A. R. Brandon, aged 7 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 51 Clinton-place, on Friday morning, Dec. 22, at 10 o'clock.

CLEVELAND.—Rev. CHARLES CLEVELAND, Rector of Trinity Church, East New-York, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 19.

The funeral will take place from the Church, at 1½ o'clock on Friday, Dec. 22. His relatives and friends are invited to attend.

CORTIS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 20, SARAH, wife of John C. Cortis.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 1 P. M., on Friday, 22d inst., from her late residence, Nostrand-av., corner of Quincy-st.

CLAFLIN.—Of consumption, OSMOND H. CLAFLIN, aged 21 years and 9 days.

Remains taken to Connecticut for interment.

COMBS.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Dec. 21, SARAH M., the beloved wife of Samuel H. Combs, in the 54th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 105½ Essex-st., on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 24, at 2 o'clock.

EASTMAN.—On Thursday, Dec. 21, ELLA P., daughter of T. C. and Lucy F. Eastman, aged 17 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are particularly invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Messiah, Madison-av. and 29th-st., on Saturday, the 23d inst., at 1 P. M.

HAMM.—On Thursday, Dec. 21, of measles, MARY LEONORA, daughter of John and Anna Hamm, aged 3 years, 7 months and 7 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 224 Sackett-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

KELLY.—At sea, on Friday, Nov. 24, on board steamship *City of Limerick*, six days from New-York, JAMES M. KELLY, late of Douglas, Isle of Man, aged 27 years.

MASSE.—On Thursday, Dec. 21, at 2 o'clock A. M., JOSEPH M. MASSE, in the 62d year of his age.

Notice of funeral in Saturday's papers.

McLEAN.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Dec. 21, THOMAS H. McLEAN, in the 67th year of his age.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 271 Union-st., on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

RHODES.—On Thursday, Dec. 21, Mrs. ANN RHODES, aged 69 years.

The managers of the Ladies' Union Aid Society, her relatives and friends, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the institution, 42d-st., near 8th-av., this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

RUSHMORE.—On Thursday evening, Dec. 21, ELLA FRANCES, only daughter of Charles and Ella E. Rushmore, aged 1 year and 7 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 151 Fort Greene-place, Brooklyn.

SMITH.—On Wednesday, Dec. 20, ABEL J. SMITH, in the 76th year of his age.

The friends of the deceased are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from Grove Church, Weehawken. The relatives and bearers are invited to be present at the house, No. 244 South 5th-st., Jersey City, at 11 o'clock A. M. same day.

STAFFER.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 20, IDA T., wife of Mr. John J. Staffer, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 313 Bloomfield-st., Hoboken, N. J.

SPEIER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 20, JOHN, eldest son of John and Elizabeth Speir.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 170 Adams-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

TRAPPALL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 20, JAMES D., son of John and Leah Trappall, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his brother-in-law, Isaac Carhart, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from Carlton-av. M. E. Church, near Myrtle.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OVERCOATS, 18 DOLLARS.
OVERCOATS, 20 DOLLARS.
OVERCOATS, 22 DOLLARS.
OVERCOATS, 25 DOLLARS.
OVERCOATS, 30 DOLLARS.

We are now offering our immense stock of fine Clothing for men and boys 10 per cent. less than any other house in the city.

DAVID CLOSE'S CLOTHING HOUSES,
Nos. 116 Fulton-st., between Nassau and William sts., and 152 Fulton-st., near Broadway.

RICH HOLIDAY GIFTS,
AT MILLER & CO.'S,
NO. 9 MAIDEN-LANE.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.

Dr. LEVETT'S, "PATENT," in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 777 Broadway, opposite Stewart's.

Dr. L. has no branch office.

GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. M'F'G CO.,
No. 205 Broadway, near Fulton-st.,
offer for the holidays a fine assortment of
VULCANITE JEWELRY.
Bracelets, Brooches, Ear-rings, Sleeve-buttons, Chains
Chatelaines, Charms, Pencils, etc. Also
INDIA RUBBER TOYS, BALLS AND FANCY ARTICLES
in endless variety, at wholesale and retail.

GLOVE-BOXES, CIGAR-CASES,
AT MILLER & CO.'S,
NO. 9 MAIDEN-LANE.

FINE TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.
SILVER-PLATED GOODS,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SKATES,
BOYS' SLEIGHS, TOOL-CHESTS, &c.
W. N. SEYMOUR, & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S
Marshall's Uterine Catholicon,
now acknowledged to be the only CERTAIN REMEDY for "Female Weakness" and "Uterine Complaints" of women.
Price $1 50 per Bottle; five Bottles for $6.
☞ USE NONE EXCEPT WITH THE SEAL OF THE GRAEFENBERG CO. ☜

The Graefenberg Vegetable Pills,
The best Liver Pill, and the most certain remedy for all bilious and digestive troubles.
☞ Price 25 cents a Box.

THE GRAEFENBERG DYSENTERY SYRUP,
certain in all bowel difficulties and in
Asiatic Cholera.
If used in the painless diarrhea, which always precedes cholera, it is a sure preventive.
☞ Price 50 cents a Bottle.
SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, No. 130 WILLIAM-ST., NEAR FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.
☞ Inquire of Dealers Everywhere. ☜

WORK-BOXES AND DRESSING-CASES,
AT MILLER & CO.'S,
NO. 9 MAIDEN-LANE.

CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

THE HIGH RECOMMENDATIONS of our best physicians, combined with the approval of all who use CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR,

places it beyond comparison with any other preparation, either in Europe or America, for restoring gray hair to its original color. It imparts life, health and strength to the weakest hair, stops its falling out, keeps the head clean and free from dandruff, and heals any irritation of the scalp. Sold by all druggists, and at my office, No. 1,171 Broadway, where information as to treatment of the hair will be freely given from 1 to 3 P. M.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

EDWARDS' WHITE SUGAR CURED WASHINGTON HAMS
are now ready for sale.
Also
All kinds of Smoked Meats.
GEORGE W. EDWARDS,
Nos. 247 and 249 Christie-st., New-York.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
ONE HUNDRED GAMES AND PUZZLES,
In Four Boxes, each complete in itself.
RABBIT, $1. SANTA CLAUS, $1 25.
KINGS, $1 50. MONUMENTS, $2.
The most beautiful Christmas Presents of the season.
OAKLEY & MASON, No. 21 Murray-st.

ELEGANT FANS, ELEGANT FANS,
AT MILLER & CO.'S,
NO. 9 MAIDEN-LANE.

THE
CHEAPEST GOOD SEWING MACHINE
IS
THE BARTLETT SEWING MACHINE,

This is a new improvement in sewing machines, and, as announced a few days since in the *Scientific American*, "it is destined to rank with the first-class machines of the country." They are durable, very simply constructed, more moderate in price, and easily operated. Sold by the BARTLETT SEWING MACHINE CO., No. 569 Broadway, New-York.

CHAPPED HANDS AND FACE, SORE LIPS, CHILBLAINS, &c.—HEGEMAN'S & CO.'S CAMPHOR-ICE WITH GLYCERINE cures chapped hands, &c., immediately, and will keep the skin soft and smooth in the coldest weather. Sold by druggists. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail for 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New-York.

OPERA GLASSES, OPERA GLASSES,
AT MILLER & CO.'S,
NO. 9 MAIDEN-LANE.

DR. WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

Invalids need no longer dread to take that great specific for consumption, asthma and threatening coughs—Cod Liver Oil. As prepared by Dr. Wilbor, it is robbed of the nauseating taste, and also embodies a preparation of the phosphate of lime, giving nature the very article required to aid the healing qualities of the oil, and to recreate where disease has destroyed. This article also forms a remarkable tonic, and will cause weak and debilitated persons to become strong and robust.

It is for sale by all respectable druggists throughout the country, and is an article that should be kept in every family, for convenience of instant use on the first appearance of coughs or irritation of the lungs.

Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166, Court-st., Boston.

For sale in New-York by DEMAS BARNES & CO., F. C. WELLS & CO., and by W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—BALL, BLACK & Co., Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway, are now receiving a very choice collection of watches, clocks, jewelry, bronzes, paintings, fancy goods, &c., suitable for presents, purchased in England, France and Germany, by Mr. Ball, during the past three months, expressly for this Holiday season. Those wishing to purchase, either for presents or to furnish their residences, will find the largest stock and most extensive variety ever exhibited in this country.

3,500 PAIRS GENTLEMEN'S HEAVY canton flannel drawers at $1 75, by SMITH & FOWLER, 3 Park-row, opposite Astor House; also at 379 Broadway. Cheapest men's furnishing stores in America.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CLOSING OUT SALE
OF
FALL AND WINTER
CLOTHING.

OVERCOATS
CUT AND MADE IN THE MOST TASTY MANNER,
OF
MOS

FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
DEALERS IN
U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 36 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL
U. S. 6 PER CENT. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
U. S. 5 PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
AND ALL CLASSES OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
MARCH, MAY AND NOVEMBER
Coupons Cashed in Gold.
Gold in any amount under $5,000 bought and sold over the counter at market rates, and orders for a larger amount executed in the Gold Exchange by one of the firm.

A. J. MAYER & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 46 Exchange-place, up stairs, New-York.

MANGAM & TALBERT,
BANKERS,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 7 NEW-ST., (NEAR WALL-ST.,) NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS,
GOLD AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
FOUR PER CENT. interest paid on deposits subject to draft.

THOMPSON & CORNING,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 43 Wall-st., New-York.
Government securities, stocks, bonds and gold bought and sold on commission.
CHARLES G. THOMPSON. EDWIN CORNING,
Member of the N. Y. Stock Exchange. late of Buffalo.

NORWOOD & LOCKWOOD,
BROKERS
IN
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 17 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
A. G. NORWOOD, JNO. F. LOCKWOOD,
of the N. Y. Stock Exchange. late of Buffalo.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN ANY COUNTRY AND ABROAD

LOCKWOOD & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 94 BROADWAY AND NO. 6 WALL-ST.
Dealers in government and other securities.
Interest allowed upon deposits of gold and currency, subject to check at sight. Gold loaned to merchants and bankers upon favorable terms.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.
TRAVELING CREDITS.
Circular notes for £10 and upwards, on the Union Bank of London, available in all the principal towns and cities of Europe, for sale, at the current rate of exchange, by
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO., Bankers, 44 Wall-st.

AN INTEREST IN NEW MACHINERY.
(PATENTED IN EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES.)
USED IN MINING, FOR SALE.
It has been thoroughly tested and brought into practical use, and is admitted to be of great value. A share of the whole or some mining district will be sold at a low valuation, to furnish working capital. An energetic miner, with money to invest, can obtain a desirable position. To avoid loss of time, parties applying will give full address, with references, (none others will receive attention,) stating minimum amount of means they can invest. Address Box No. 2,175 Post-office, New-York. An interest in a machine for CUTTING THE BEARING IN COAL and also an improved DRILL for POINTING OIL WELLS, for sale as above. All communications will be held confidential.

THE HARMONY MUTUAL COAL COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $600,000.
(Represented by the lands owned by the company.)
Divided into 60,000 shares, the par value of which is fixed at $10 each.
Of these, 12,500 are appropriated for working capital.
OFFICERS:
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Vice-Pres't and Treasurer..Mr. MARTIN G. BATES.
Secretary.....Mr. BENJAMIN BOTSFORD.
Attorney.....PLATT. GERARD & BUCKLEY.
DIRECTORS:
HENRY A. SMYTHE, President of the Central National Bank.
JOHN F. YELVERTON, President of the Bank of America.
NOAH L. WILSON, President of the American National Bank.
FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, of F. Schuchardt & Sons, bankers.
NATHAN CHANDLER, of John Munroe & Co., bankers.
WM. H. TOWNSEND, Treasurer of the Sterling Iron Company.
DAVID B. TURNER, of New-York.
Each share will be entitled, from the coal mined by the company in any one year, to its proportionate share of said coal so mined at cost, not exceeding one ton per share, the time, mode and manner of delivering said coal to from the product, beyond the amount delivered on the shares.
The property of this company is situated between the town of Scranton, Penn., and the Wyoming Valley Railroad and Coal Company's property, about one mile from Scranton, and adjoining the Wyoming Railroad and Coal Company's mines, and is underlaid with coal which the company has no doubt of any kind. It is one of the best coal properties in the valley, being estimated to contain seven of the largest veins of coal, the thickness of which is above water level, and capable of producing from 10,000 to 15,000 tons a year.
Any stockholder wishing to sell his coal can have it sold by the company to his account, and receive the proceeds.
Subscriptions for a limited number of shares received by
CHAS. GIBSON & CO.,
No. 30 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY,
ROOM NO. 29 TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Md., for the election of a Board of Directors to serve during the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office on THURSDAY, the 28th inst., at 12 o'clock M. The books will be opened from 10 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 16th to the morning of the 29th of December.
G. F. LLOYD, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER CO.,
NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1865.
THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF the stock of the SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER COMPANY have been forfeited, and will be sold at public auction, at the office of the company, on SATURDAY, Dec. 23, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., for non-payment of assessment, due June 5, 1865: Certificate No. 1,284, in name of B. Hathaway. Certificate No. 1,285, for 76, in name of Geo. P. Deshon, for 75 shares: Certificate No. 88, in name of Joshua Hendricks, for 25 shares.
By order of Board of Directors.
S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY OF MICHIGAN,
NO. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN assessment of $1 per share has been levied upon the Capital Stock of the Douglass Mining Company, payable on Dec. 30, inst., at the office of the Company. All assessments not promptly paid will be charged interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. No transfer of stock will be allowed after the above date, unless the assessment shall have been paid thereon. By order of the Board of Directors.
S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE FROST PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 24 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1865.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Frost Petroleum Company, of New-York, will be held at the office of the company, No. 24 Broadway, on Monday, No. 16, on FRIDAY, Dec. 22, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an election of trustees, to serve the ensuing year, will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from 12 to 22d.
RICHARD AMERMAN, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.
THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the shareholders of this bank for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at their banking-house, as above, on the second TUESDAY of January next, 9th prox., at 12 o'clock noon, and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. of that day.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, 8th December, 1865.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1865.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR fifteen directors of this bank and three inspectors for the following election, will take place at the Banking House, on the SECOND TUESDAY in January ensuing.
The poll will open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock, P. M.
By order,
W. A. KISSAM,
Cashier.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house No. 38 Wall-st., in this city, on MONDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on the second TUESDAY of January next, (9th proximo,) between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1865.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, the 9th of January next, from 12 M. until 1 o'clock P. M.
W. H. MORRIS, Cashier.

THE CROTON NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, 17 Nassau-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking rooms on Tuesday, January 9, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
R. M. HEDDEN, Cashier.

GROCER'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1865.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank, will be held at the Banking-House, on TUESDAY, 9th day of January, 1866, from 12 to 1 o'clock.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the PLUMMER & CHERRY RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held SATURDAY, the 23d of December, 1865, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Taylor Bros., No. 133 Nassau-st., to elect officers for the coming year. By order of
J. M. HALLY, President.

$25,000 TO $50,000 WANTED, IN AN old-established, safe and profitable manufacturing business, where more capital is required. Unexceptionable references exchanged. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 136 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
All denominations of 7 3-10 notes on hand for immediate delivery.
Gold, Government Securities, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.
7 3-10 CURRENCY COUPONS,
DUE DEC. 15.
1881 GOLD COUPONS,
DUE JAN. 1, 1866,
cashed by
MANN & BRUNDAGE,
No. 38 Pine-st.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
$5,000 NEW-YORK MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP.
$2,000 UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP.
$5,000 ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP.
$2,000 COMMERCIAL MUTUAL INS. SCRIP.
$5,000 PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP.
$5,000 SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP.
For sale in sums to suit buyers, by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

THE
GREAT WESTERN
(MARINE)
INSURANCE COMPANY.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....$5,000,000
CASH PAID IN AND SURPLUS.....2,173,000
ASSETS.....3,877,000
HOME OFFICE,
No. 39 William-st., New-York.
BRANCH OFFICE,
Leadenhall-st., London.
BRANCH OFFICE,
Tower Chambers, Liverpool.
FREIGHTS and CARGOES are insured at these offices, to and from any part of the world, at the current premiums, and according to the usages in the respective localities, made payable at either city, in GOLD, STERLING or CURRENCY, as may be desired.
The Company returns 75 per cents. of the profits in scrip to policy-holders, (amounting last year to 40 per cent.,) but also returns TWENTY PER CENT. IN CASH IN LIEU OF SCRIP to those wishing to commute for the same in lower net premiums.
For the accommodation of shippers, certificates are issued, losses payable at the Company's bankers in London, on shipments of specie, merchandise or produce, which are available with bankers as collateral security.
WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary

UNITED SATTES TREASURY.
INTEREST DEAPRTMENT.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.
Parties holding thirty (30) or more Coupons of the several United States Government Loans, upon which the interest is due and payable Jan. 1, proximo, are requested to hand them in by this office, with schedule, at any time previous to the 29th inst.
Holders complying with the above request will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 30th instant, after 3 o'clock P. M. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Coupon Interest Department.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer United States.
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1865.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house on the second TUESDAY in January next. By order of the board.
J. C. MARSELLUS, Assistant Cashier.

NOTICE.
The holders of the Railroad Bonds of Scioto County and Pike County, Ohio, are hereby notified that an authorized agent will attend in the City of New-York, on the last day of January ensuing, at the banking-house of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., for the purpose of paying the January interest on said bonds, and to make other arrangements in regard to their liquidation.
By order of the Board of Commissioners, Scioto County.
PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 11, 1865.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

THE EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY.
A meeting of the stockholders of the Excelsior Petroleum Company will be held at the Wall-st. Salesroom, No. 106 Wall-st., on FRIDAY, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Particular attention is requested to hear report of the Board of Trustees, etc.
By order of H. J. COLLINS, President.
THOS. B. LAWSON, Esq., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (LATE O. & M. R. R. CO.)
No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1865.
THE INTEREST DUE 1ST JANUARY, 1866, on the preferred certificates issued by this trust, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January, at this office, to those in whose name said certificates stand registered on the 23d inst.
The transfer books, both of common and preferred certificates, will be closed at 2 P. M. on the 23d inst., and opened Jan. 8, 1866, at 10 A. M.
ALLEN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 2 Nassau-st., New-York, Dec. 15, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, (a corporation of the State of New-York,) for the election of trustees, will be held at the office of the company, No. 2 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., (the first Monday in January, the regular day of meeting, being a holiday.)
Polls will be open from 11 to 1 o'clock.
Transfer books will be closed from Dec. 30 to Jan. 2, both days inclusive.
AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bondholders of the Vermont Valley Railroad Company hereby give notice that a meeting will be held after Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1866, upon presentation of the same at the office of the Treasurer, in Bellows Falls, Vt., for the conversion of said bonds into bonds payable in New-York and elsewhere, the coupons will be paid for the space of one month, viz., from the 20 day of January to the 20 day of February, at the National Park Bank, in the City of New-York, and thereafter will only be paid at the office of the Treasurer, in Bellows Falls.—Dated, Dec. 16, 1865.
OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 49 WALL-ST., COR. WILLIAM,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1865.
THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the last day of the year, preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which will not be terminated during the year, on the 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to precede discharges, when the accounts.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY,
CORNER BROADWAY AND 42D-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company, on MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1866, at 12 M. to 2 P. M. The transfer book will be closed from Dec. 23 to Jan. 9, both days inclusive.
WM. G. HART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1865.
THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premium, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.
THOMAS HARTSHORNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1865.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was
Resolved, That a dividend of five per cent. on the, free of government tax, be paid on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered on the 20th day of January next, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 20th day of January, and opened on the 3d day of February.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

CITY OF PORTSMOUTH BONDS.—THE undersigned, in behalf of the City of Portsmouth, (State of Ohio,) would ask the holders of the bonds of said city, falling due Jan. 1, 1866, at Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, to meet him at the Astor House, Dec. 26 and 27, 1865, to pay the interest and part of the principal then due, and negotiate with them for an extension of the balance due on said bonds.
GEO. JOHNSON.
ASTOR HOUSE, NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 22, 1865.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 26 Exchange-pl., New-York, Dec. 18, 1865.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY will be closed on December 22, 1865, preparatory to a dividend. They will be reopened Jan. 16, 1866. By order of the Directors.
CHARLES P. GILPIN, Transfer Agent.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1865.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the Metropolitan National Bank will be held on TUESDAY, 9th January proximo.
The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank will be held at the Banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock, P. M.
W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house No. 38 Wall-st., in this city, on MONDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on the second TUESDAY of January next, (9th proximo,) between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1865.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, the 9th of January next, from 12 M. until 1 o'clock P. M.
W. H. MORRIS, Cashier.

THE CROTON NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, 17 Nassau-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking rooms on Tuesday, January 9, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
R. M. HEDDEN, Cashier.

GROCER'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1865.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank, will be held at the Banking-House, on TUESDAY, 9th day of January, 1866, from 12 to 1 o'clock.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the PLUMMER & CHERRY RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held SATURDAY, the 23d of December, 1865, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Taylor Bros., No. 133 Nassau-st., to elect officers for the coming year. By order of
J. M. HALLY, President.

$25,000 TO $50,000 WANTED, IN AN old-established, safe and profitable manufacturing business, where more capital is required. Unexceptionable references exchanged. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 136 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

H. CLEWS. GEO. H. BEND.
WM. B. BEND. THEO. S. FOWLER.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
(Successors to Livermore, Clews & Co.,)
BANKERS,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
PURCHASED AND FOR SALE.
All kinds on hand, ready for instant delivery, at the lowest market prices.
DEPOSITS IN CURRENCY AND GOLD RECEIVED.
Accounts of banks, bankers and individuals solicited.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL DAILY BALANCES
which may be checked for without notice.
Collections made promptly on all points.
Orders for stocks, bonds and gold executed on commission.
Gold for payment of duties for sale in sums to suit.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, first floor over Park Bank

SAVINGS BANKS.
ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, opposite Mott-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED,
Free of Government Tax.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 2, *will receive interest as from* Jan. 1.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 Bowery.
Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under. Five per cent. on larger sums.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 2 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7 P. M.
CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. PAID FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 1 THIRD-AV.
Deposits made now draw interest from 1st January.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits will commence to draw interest immediately on the first day of the month following date of the deposit.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, FREE from government tax.
THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
corner 26th-st. and 3d-avenue.
Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
8th-st. and 4th-av.
INTEREST 6 PER CENT., FREE OF TAX.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, FREE OF Tax, allowed by Union Dime Savings Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick. Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as cook and assist in the washing and ironing; good reference from her last place. Can be seen until engaged at No. 127 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK WITH EXcellent city reference, a situation as cook in all its branches, meats, poultry, baking, pastry, game and fancy dishes. Call at or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman a situation as chambermaid, and is willing to assist in washing. Some well recommended. Apply at No. 179 East 22d-st., Room No. 8.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION OF TRUST, AS COllector of rents from real estate, or secretary and confidential clerk or agent, where fidelity and trustworthiness are more important than money. Has complicant speaks and writes the English and French languages, and can give satisfactory testimonials of character and responsibility. Address APPLICANT, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, newly arrived from England, as clerk in a warehouse or elsewhere; understands something of cotton and wool; would have no objection to going South, or to any State West; is willing to become generally useful. Address, until Monday afternoon, J. A., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, with a small family, a situation as coachman and gardener; has had charge of a gentleman's place; is handy in the house; the best of city reference given from his last employer. Address E. W., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COLORED COACHMAN OR waiter—strong, civil and honest—wants employment in or near the city. Address his present employer, Box No. 208, Yonkers, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in a wholesale tea or grocery house, or to write in some office; satisfactory references given. Address W. H. G., No. 2,264 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, A situation as groom or coachman; good reference, Address J., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

TO DRY GOODS JOBBERS.—A SALESman of 12 years experience with a cash and short time trade of $200,000 is open for an engagement in a house carrying a general stock; unexceptionable references as to integrity and ability given. Address ULYSSES, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG RETURNED ARMY OFFIcer, crippled in the service, desires a situation in any office or counting-room; is a good accountant, and understands bookkeeping. Salary required moderate. Address CRIPPLE, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

BOOK-KEEPER.—A CAPABLE MAN, WITH best of references, wishes a good situation; commission house preferred. Address Box No. 74 New-York Post-office.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.—THE undersigned wants a position on a daily or weekly paper as subeditor or reporter, a short distance from the city. Address D. R. LEE, Box No. 116 *Times* Office, New-York.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.
NEW BOOK—NOW READY.
THE GREAT CAMPAIGNS OF GRANT AND SHERMAN
BY THE POPULAR HISTORIAN, J. T. HEADLEY.
COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME—ILLUSTRATED.
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE WORK ON THE WAR. EXTRA INDUCEMENTS OFFERED.
SEND STAMP FOR TERMS.
ADDRESS E. B. TREAT & CO., NO. 130 GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

BOUNTIES TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.
Discharged soldiers who were mustered previous to July, 1863, are requested to call at our office and sign a petition to Congress, asking for the passage of a law granting them bounties, and procure their discharge papers gratuitously. This class embraces all those who have been discharged for sickness, wounds, promotion, or expiration of term of service. H. N. HOWARD, Jr., & CO.,
No. 40 Park-row, Times Building, New-York.

$20 A DAY TO AGENTS.—LLOYD'S GREAT map of North America, or the United States Continent in 1900: 24 square feet, engraved on steel, mounted, colored, and varnished; cost $100,000 and 4 years' labor; finished 1866. Exhibits the Railroads and Telegraphs. Also shows 3,000,000 places, 500 railway lines, 60,800 railway stations, 300,000 towns, villages, post-offices, cities, gold and silver mines; 20,000 stations on the overland, dispatch, mail, telegraph and emigrant routes across the Plains and Rocky Mountains. The whole continent is shown, from spot to spot, as the American where Sir John Franklin perished, westward, through Behring's Strait, to the Pacific, and southward, 25,000 miles, around Cape Horn to Greenland. Water, entirely surrounding this mighty continent, all seen and comprehended at a single glance. By the study of such a map is geography only learned. This is the first map ever made which shows the correct courses of the Missouri, Yellowstone and Columbia Rivers and their hundreds of tributaries. We refer to the War Department of the American Fur Company, St. Louis. This is a map for the world to consult; a map for the student and statesman; a map for the crowned heads of Europe; a map for every man. Agents are coining money. The greatness of the United States territory, which has doubled since 1846, and its greatness when its wings shall have expanded over the whole continent, from the North Pole to the South Sea. Sold only by subscription. County rights guaranteed agents. Order a sample and see the map first. J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher,
No. 81 Maiden-lane, New-York.

AGENTS WANTED.—I WANT 500 ENERgetic agents for JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE'S WAR ADVENTURES. Nothing can excel this work in interest of subject matter, or in the sparkling, graphic style in which the author delineates his experience. It furnishes a greater variety of incident, and gives a better "inside view" of the adventures and vicissitudes of war than any other work.
C. H. GILDERSLEEVE, No. 1 Spruce-st., Tribune Buildings, New-York.

FLOUR SALESMAN WANTED.—ONE WHO is acquainted with the wholesale flour trade in this city and elsewhere, and to solicit consignments. Address, with references, Box 4,627 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—AGENTS ALL OVER THE UNITED States to sell Shaver's Patent Pencil Sharpener. Sharpens a lead or slate pencil in a neat and perfect manner, without soiling the hands in the least. Price, 25 cents, or five for $1; postpaid. Large discount to the trade and agents; send for a circular.
A. G. SHAVER, New-Haven, Conn.

WANTED—A CAPABLE, ENERGETIC YOUNG man as clerk in a commission house in a Western city; to a competent person a liberal salary will be given. Address Box No. 4,985 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A HARDWARE CLERK, ONE WHO has a good knowledge of his business, to go to a near by Southern city. Address H., Box No. 1,247 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN AS COACHMAN and gardener; one who understands care of horses. Apply, with references, Saturday, between 10 and 12 o'clock, to Room No. 18, Trinity Building, 111 Broadway.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN WHO WELL UNderstands the care and production of garden and greenhouse plants; must be sober and obliging. Apply at No. 89 Maiden-lane.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A VEGETABLE and also a meat cook; none need apply unless they understand their business. Apply at French's Hotel.

WANTED—IN A MERCANTILE OFFICE, AN office boy; one living with his parents preferred. Address Box No. 3,429 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—HARDWARE SALESMEN, TO INfluence near by, State or Western trade Address Box No. 2,008 New-York Post-office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, RECently from Europe, a stranger in New-York, having plenty of leisure and means, wishes to make the acquaintance of some stylish young lady of refined and literary tastes, who would accompany him to places of amusement the coming Winter. Address, appointing interview, and inclosing photograph, AMERICUS, Box No. 99 Times Office.

DIVIDENDS.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 537 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.
DIVIDEND.—The trustees of this institution have directed that the usual dividend on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and five per cent. over $500 (free from Government tax), will be paid on and after Monday, January 15, 1866.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Act'g.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 Warren-st.
DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that the usual interest on deposits, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums entitled thereto, (free of government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 15, 1866.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.
A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, will be paid on and after the 2d of January next.
By order of the Board.
J. C. MARSELLUS, Assistant Cashier.

OCEAN PETROLEUM COMPANY.
The directors of this company have this day declared a regular Monthly Dividend of One Per Cent., and an Extra Dividend of One Per Cent., payable on demand at the office No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 19.
C. SULLIVAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MORRIS CANAL AND BANKING CO.,
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 18, 1865.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE FEBRUARY DIVIDEND OF 1866 TO BE PAID IN ADVANCE.—The Board of Directors have this day declared, from the earnings of the canal, a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the amount of the Preferred Stock, and a Dividend of Six per Cent. upon the amount of the Consolidated Stock—free of government tax—payable on the 10th day of January next, at the office of the Company in Jersey City, or to Stockholders resident in and near Philadelphia, at the Banking House of E. W. Clark & Co., in that city.
This Dividend is in anticipation, and in lieu of that which would otherwise be paid in February, 1866.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. until the 10th of January, inclusive.
JOHN RODGERS, Secretary.

"THE INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS"—No. 316 Broadway, has, by its Trustees, declared a dividend, free from Government tax, on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1865, on sums of $5 and not exceeding $500, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and on larger sums at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable or credited to depositors on and after MONDAY, Jan. 15, 1866, and if not drawn is entitled to interest from 1st of January, the same as principal.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Cashier.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 15th day of January, 1866, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 and 6 per cent. per annum, and free government tax.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.,
No. 39 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.
TWENTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The usual semi-annual interest dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the $1,000,000 cash capital stock of this company, will be paid at this office, (free from Government tax,) on and after Jan. 2, 1866. Transfer books will be closed from on and after the 23d inst. until Jan. 2, 1866.
WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD CO., WATERTOWN, Dec. 20, 1865.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY will pay a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., on the 15th of January next, free of government tax, on the payment of the government tax on the same. Dividends on stock registered in New-York will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank. The books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th January, inclusive.
R. E. HUNGER

SHIPPING.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, as follows:

ARAGO.....HENRY A. GADSDEN.....Nov. 25, 1865.
FULTON.....JAMES A. WOTTON.....Dec. 23, 1865.
ARAGO.....HENRY A. GADSDEN.....Jan. 20, 1866.
FULTON.....JAMES A. WOTTON.....Feb. 17, 1866.
ARAGO.....HENRY A. GADSDEN.....March 17, 1866.
FULTON.....JAMES A. WOTTON.....April 14, 1866.

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin.....$132 50 | Second cabin.....$80 00

Through tickets to London, $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For further information, apply to

ISAAC BELL, President,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the season are the following:

WASHINGTON.....3,204 tons.....800-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,204 tons.....800-horse power
EUROPE.....3,504 tons.....800-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....(Building).....1100-horse power
ST. LAURENT.....(Building).....Great power.
CERIBE.....(Building).....Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS.....(Building).....Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Pier No. 50 North River.

EUROPE.....A. DUCHESNE.....FRIDAY.....Jan. 5
WASHINGTON.....M. SURMONT.....FRIDAY.....Feb. 2

Carrying only cabin passengers.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $300; second cabin, $60, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished there with railroad passage tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Special attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway,
Removed from No. 7 to No. 58 Broadway.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. BERLIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 27.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 3.
AFRICA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 10.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 17.
EUROPA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 24.
ASIA will leave Liverpool Wednesday, Jan. 3.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$115 00
Second Cabin Passage.....70 00

Through tickets to Paris, via Southampton, can be procured in gold or its equivalent in United States currency.

Rates not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or Valuables unless Bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS PER "BRITANNIA" are hereby notified that the same, if landed damaged at Liverpool, are the property of the Underwriters, that they will arrive here per "Australasian," unless detained by the shippers.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
ENGLAND—building	3,000	Grogan.
SCOTLAND	3,000	Hall.
IRELAND	3,000	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	Proven.
VIRGINIA	3,000	Nelson.
LOUISIANA	3,000	Lewis.
GREECE	3,000	Cutting.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

GREECE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 16
PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, Dec. 23
VIRGINIA.....SATURDAY, Dec. 30
SCOTLAND.....SATURDAY, Jan. 6

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Cabin passage, $80; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway.

C. H. EDWARDS, Manager.

For steerage passage at THOMPSON'S Passage Office, No. 275 Pearl-st., and at the Company's Office, No. 57 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mail.

CITY OF CORK.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 20
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 23
CITY OF LIMERICK.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 27
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 30

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....33
First Cabin to Paris.....105 | Steerage to Paris.....40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers direct to Great Britain.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steam to Liverpool, Glasgow and the Irish ports.

BRITANNIA.....SATURDAY, Dec. 30.
CALEDONIA.....SATURDAY, Jan. 13.

Cabins, $90, $80, $70. Steerage, $30, in currency.

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

Passengers will please come direct to the office, as this company do not employ runners.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID BRITish iron steamship BELLONA, 2,200 tons, Capt. E. DIXON, will sail as above, from Pier No. 3 North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 28. For passage at the lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE RESTURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf at Jersey City, on

MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1866, and MONDAY, Jan. 29.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States mail side-wheel steamship MORRO CASTLE,
R. ADAMS, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.

For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.

P. S.—The favorite steamship EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on Jan. 3.

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IRELAND	3,000	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	Proven.
VIRGINIA	3,000	Nelson.
LOUISIANA	3,000	Lewis.
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SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.

P. S.—The favorite steamship EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on Jan. 3.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

TOUCHING AT MEXICAN PORTS,
AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL,

leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.

DECEMBER.

1st. HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
11th. ATLANTIC, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. BRADBURY.
21st. NEW-YORK, Capt. HORNER, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. WATKINS.

Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.

THROUGH PASSAGE RATES, IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$350	$250	$153

A discount of ONE-FOURTH from steamers' rates allowed to second cabin and steerage passengers with families.

One hundred pounds baggage allowed each adult. Baggage-masters accompany baggage through, and attend to ladies and children without male protectors. Baggage received on the dock, the day before sailing, from steamboats, railroads and passengers, who prefer to send down early.

An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.

Tickets will be placed on the line Jan. 1, 1866, to run from NEW-ORLEANS to ASPINWALL, via HAVANA.

For passage tickets or further informations apply at the company's ticket office, on the w harf foot of Canal-st., North River. F. W. G BELLOWS, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

RATES GREATLY REDUCED.

Net prices, through to San Francisco, per steamer NEW-YORK, sailing Dec. 21:

First Cabin.	Second Cabin	Steerage.
$300.	$150.	$75.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND TREASURE COMPANY, 63 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT TO THE PACIFIC COAST will please take notice that having been appointed Freight Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Company, we are now prepared to receive freights for California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington Territory, Sandwich Islands, Central America and west coast of South America.

Orders to supply at our office, No. 84 Broadway, or freight mes on dock foot of Canal-st.

Steamers will sail 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month, (these dates falling on Sunday, on preceding Saturday.)

No glow freight received, on day of sailing, freight MUST BE DELIVERED ON DOCK FOOT OF CANAL-ST., bills of lading will be issued at No. 84 Broadway. Our usual package express will be sent by each steamer, and will close at 10 A. M. on sailing day. Our letter bags will close at 11 A. M. Any conveniences of our establishment, letter bags will be kept at the Metropolitan Hotel and on the dock foot of Canal-st.

Our RANKED ENVELOPES will be on sale at the office of this line, and at our office, No. 84 Broadway, and Canal-st. dock.

All letters sent through us must be in Government envelopes.

Drafts in exchange on San Francisco for sale.

Telegraphic Transfers of money made to all points reached by the wires on the West Coast.

California coupons bought at highest rates.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of freight per Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers will receive orders for delivery at the office of this line, No. 56 Broadway, upon surrender of their bills of lading.

Goods remaining on the wharf twenty-four hours after discharge will be stored at expense and risk of consignees.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE COASTWISE COMPANY will dispatch an NATURDAY, Dec. 23, at noon, a first-class side-wheel steamer, as

$40 FOR FIRST CABIN PASSAGE,
$25 FOR SECOND CABIN PASSAGE,

with accommodations of a superior kind.

For passage only, apply at No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st.

D. N. CARRINGTON.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.

The steamship STAR OF THE UNION, Capt. A. BLANCHARD, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., SATURDAY, Dec. 23, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.

For freight or passage apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & Co.,
No. 86 West-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship CHAMPION will leave Pier No. 45 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 45 North River.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

JAMES A. HANNAH, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.

The elegant steamship

OREOLE,
N. ANDERSON, Commander,

will sail from Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st., for the above ports, on THURSDAY, Dec. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M.

All bills of lading signed at the wharf.

For freight or passage, with superior accommodations, apply to

G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The first-class fast sailing steamship R. R. CUYLER, Capt. S. H. DOLLARD, will sail from Pier No. 13, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 30, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 54 Wall-st.

GEO. A. FOSDICK, Agent at New-Orleans.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.

The new, elegant, very fast and A 1 steamship SARAGOSSA,
BURSLEY, Master,

is now receiving cargo at Pier No. 50 North River, and will be dispatched as above on SATURDAY, Dec. 23, at 3 P. M.

This vessel has superior accommodations for passengers, and goods by her can be insured at lowest rates.

For freight, at lowest rates, or passage apply to

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EMILY B. SOUDER.....Capt. H. LOCKWOOD
MONEKA.....Capt. WM. MARSHMAN

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 26 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant sidewheel steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON,

sails on THURSDAY, Dec. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation,

Apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Consignees at Charleston, A. SCHUBLD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE OF FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.

GRANADA, ALHAMBRA, ANDALUSIA, SARAGOSSA,

and the QUAKER CITY,

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS,

will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River. Bills of lading signed on board.

For freight or passage apply to

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The elegant, new and very fast steamship ANDALUSIA, BURSLEY, Master,

is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, 23d December.

NEW-YORK AND VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THE OLD LINE.

From Pier No. 21, North River, foot of Fulton-st., for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond.

STEAMERS GO TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.

The new and elegant sidewheel steamships,

NIAGARA,
GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,

Leaves New-York every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

SARATOGA,
ADOLPH L. KING, Commander,

Leaves New-York every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Bills of lading signed at the wharf

Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.

G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway.

Goods to and from all parts of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, &c., forwarded by the company's agents free of commission.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.

ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.

FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

Freight for Newbern, N. C., and all points on Roanoke River, as far as Halifax, forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, free of charge.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours.

Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR MOBILE.

The New-York and Mobile Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship

IDAHO,
Capt. HUNTER,

will receive freight on Monday next, at Pier No. 8 East River, and sail for Mobile on SATURDAY, Dec. 23, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to

STARBUCK & WHEELER, Agents,
No. 55 Broadway.

The IDAHO goes direct to the city, and intermediate ports. STARBUCK & WHEELER.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT.

REGULAR LINE.

The first-class steamships
GUIDING STAR, Capt. EDWARDS.
VICKSBURG, Capt. WILLIAMS.
VICKSBURG, Capt. WILLIAMS.

will leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Canal-st., every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, with superior accommodations, apply to

SMITH & CHEVERS,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Rates freight will be charged on all goods not in which bills of lading are not taken out before the steamer sails.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE,

No. 79 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, DEC. 22, 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given that no passports will be issued at this office after this date, except to persons who have previously made application therefor, and to whom passports have been forwarded for delivery.

WILLIAM HALL, Passport Agent.

MACHINERY.

THE HARRISON BOILER & SAFE STEAM Boiler. The attention of steam users and others using steam is confidently called to this new steam generator, which is guaranteed to be perfectly free from explosion, in the sense of destruction of life or property, by reason of the quality of construction and construction, &c., now possessed by said other boilers of the same class. It is made entirely of cast iron boiler plates, each plate being cast separately, and three-eighths of an inch thick. These plates are fitted together from bilge to crown of the sheet, and by a simple device are held firmly in place. The ends and fronts are also cast in one piece, and are now in operation. For descriptive circular or price apply to HARRISON BOILER CO., Harrison Boiler Works, Gray's Ferry Road, adjoining the U. S. Arsenal, Philadelphia.

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RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS, 1865.
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPT. 18.

PASSENGER LINES FOR CAMDEN, MANCHESTER AND LONG BRANCH.

The steamer JESSE HOYT, Capt. SEELY, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:

AT 11:45 A. M., EXPRESS LINE FOR CAMDEN DIRECT,

taking passengers for Port Monmouth, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squan, Bricksburg, Manchester, Toms River, Woodmansie, Shamong, Barnegat, Tuckerton, Omon, Jackson, and all stations on Camden and Atlantic Railroad.

Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $3.

Excursion ticket, good for three days, $3.

At 4:15 P. M., Way Passenger Line for Manchester, Toms River, Long Branch and intermediate stations.

THROUGH FREIGHT LINE CAMDEN AND NEWTON.

Leave New-York at 4:15 P. M., arriving at Camden 1:30 P. M. next day.

Leave Camden at 2:30 P. M., arriving at New-York 4 A. M. next day.

Freight taken at low rates. Apply to S. C. HASTY, Local Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.

W. S. SNEDEN, Supt.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 6, 1865, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.

10 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Northern and Western trains.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.

3:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.

11 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York, and 10.

Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—and 10 A. M., 2 and and 5:40 P. M.

Leave Amboy—7:10, 9:00 A. M., 3:00, 5:05 P. M.

Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 9:30 A. M., 12:15, 4:15, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT at foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:30 A. M.—Day Express, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

10 A. M.—Mail for Newburgh, Otisville, Goshen and Way Stations.

10:30 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Suspension Bridge and Niagara Falls. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Dunkirk and West. Sleeping cars to Buffalo, with Pullman's Palace Hotel Cars to Niagara Falls and Grand Trunk Railway. Passengers for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Dunkirk and West, take this train.

6:00 P. M.—Express Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, Suspension Bridge and Niagara Falls.

HENRY STEPHENS, General Superintendent.
WM. H. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 3:30 and 6 P. M. The 9:15 and 3:30 P. M. trains connect on Monday, and Monday only, for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

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Return trains leave Boston at 5:45 P. M.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.

The new and staunch side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, 900 tons burden, GEO. B. HALL, Commander, will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray street, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 148 Pearl-st. Fare $3.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (sundays excepted.)

STEAMER, WITH A SALOON, FOR SALE OR CHEAP. Iron side-wheel steamer, three years old, in good order, 58½ feet long, 16 feet beam, 3 feet hold; draft of water, 20 inches; cylinder, 10 by 24 inches. Apply to JAMES SNODGRASS, on Pier No. 46 North River, or to J. T. MARTIN, No. 68 South-st.

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LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Board of Education.

THE CHILDREN OF NON-RESIDENTS EXCLUDED FROM OUR SCHOOLS.

At the regular semi-monthly meeting of the Board of Education on Wednesday, President McLEAN in the chair, after routine business, the Committee on By-Laws sent in two reports, and the motion of Commissioner FARR, that the minority report be adopted, drew forth remarks from many gentlemen who seldom speak in the board. This report proposes that the by-laws be so amended as to require that after the 1st of January, 1866, all pupils in the public schools whose parents are non-residents be declared ineligible to admission to the schools.

Commissioner NEILSON read from the manual of the board, and thought that under the laws those children whose parents dwelt in the city when they entered the schools, were entitled to tuition therein until their graduation.

Commissioner ROOSEVELT appealed to the board, asking that those of the non-residents who are young women completing their course with a view to becoming teachers, be permitted to graduate. Mr. ROOSEVELT said that to expel these pupils now might affect their future career materially, and he quoted the laws of the board to show that for five years past the board had ruled that any pupil, having been one year in our schools, was entitled to remain and graduate therein.

Commissioner DUFIGNAC had been assured that thousands of non-resident pupils are attending our schools, and he could see no reason why the board should follow an unwise precedent. He reminded the Commissioners that the city tax for the support of schools throughout the State is $250,000 annually in excess of the apportionment which we receive.

Commissioner FARR informed the board that in 1863 no non-resident pupil was tolerated in our schools, and that at the closing session of the year the by-laws on this subject, as it stands in the manual for 1865, was rushed through the board almost under the cell of the previous question. Mr. FARR added that the majority of the youths whom the board's proposed action would exclude are the children of men of wealth, who dwell in the suburbs, and who, sending their children to our excellent schools, can see no necessity for establishing schools of the highest grade in their own townships. The result is that the children of wealthy non-residents are crowding the children of our resident population from our schools, and the children of the poor in the suburbs are not afforded the opportunity of attending such schools as ought to be maintained near the city.

Commissioner NEILSON, after weighing the suggestions of the gentlemen who had spoken, said that it was a clear question of law and justice, and not of sympathy. He would, therefore, close the doors of our schools except to residents.

Commissioner BROWN thought that the reports of the number of non-resident pupils in the schools were exaggerated; he had instituted inquiry in the Thirteenth Ward, and found only five non-resident pupils.

Commissioner VANCE said the city has for years been educating the children of non-residents, who have never paid a dollar of our enormous taxation; and he thought it high time to stop this abuse.

Commissioner WASHINGTON MURRAY read statistics showing that not one of the non-resident pupils is in the primary department of any school, and that nearly every one of the number would graduate within two years if permitted to remain. Mr. M. gave the total number of non-resident pupils in the city as 350 only; and said that in not one of the schools that they attend is there any deficiency of seats, and he desired the board to view the parents of these children, whom exorbitant rents had driven from the city, as citizens who are yet New-Yorkers in feeling, and who pay their taxes here.

Commissioner DUFIGNAC rose to correct an erroneous impression with respect to taxation. If a man dwells in New-Jersey or Connecticut he is taxed here as a non-resident; but if his domicil is in any county of New-York, he may transact business to the amount of millions here, but he must pay his taxes in the county where he lives.

After remarks by Commissioner MILLER, the board adopted the minority report, amending the by-laws so as to exclude from our schools the children of all non-residents after the 1st of January next.

The board adjourned to Wednesday evening next.

School Receptions.

GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 48—MISS HILL, PRINCIPAL.

The girls of the Female Grammar School No. 48, in West Twenty-eight-street, near Sixth-avenue, under the direction of their experienced and successful preceptress, Miss HILL, entertained their friends at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The large hall of the school was filled to overflowing by a highly respectable company. A glance at the programme shows the character of the exercises: Chant. Reading of Scripture. Anthem: The Lord is my Shepherd. Recitation in French. Composition: The Vision. Chorus: Queen Bright's Geolog. Recitation: The Peace Autumn. Duet and solo: Cradle Song: Bird of Beauty. Dialogue: Society for Doing Good and Talking Bad. Solo: I'm a merry Zingara. Chorus: Merrily, Merrily goes the Bark. Recitation: Shall America Rule. Chorus: National Hymn. Duet: Evangeline. Composition: Wreath of Immortelles. Solo: Bring Me a Pretty Bouquet. Dialogue: Meeting of the Muses. Solo: Give Me Honest Friends and True. Composition: Christmas. Chorus: Christmas Song. Address by Rev. Dr. BELLOWS. Benediction. Everything passed off happily.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 11—MR. HOPPER, PRINCIPAL.

The pupils of Grammar School No. 11, in West Fourteenth-street, under the preceptorship of Mr. HOPPER, received their friends yesterday morning. A novel feature of the exercises was an old-fashioned "spelling-match, wherein about thirty intelligent boys competed for a handsome copy of Mr. N. P. WILLIS's poems. This prize was won by Master WOODRUFF. Other prizes were taken by Masters COOPER, HOWE and BAILEY. The music, which was given under direction of Prof. WOODMAN, was very fine, and the exercises in declamation reflected credit upon the boys who appeared in public on the stage "as well as to their accomplished tutor. Speeches were made by several gentlemen, among the number Rev. Dr. OSGOOD.

GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 17—MR. JOHN D. ROBINSON, PRINCIPAL.

An ornamental hair line in a new style of script type met many ladies and gentlemen to Grammar School No. 17, in West Forty-seventh-street, at 7 o'clock last evening, when they should have gone at 3 o'clock. In the afternoon the elocutionary exercises were under the direction of the skillful preceptor, Mr. JOHN D. ROBINSON. Mr. DAVID KNAPP, Twelfth Ward Trustee, presided, and Prof. MANN led the pupils in their musical exercises. In declamatory display Masters Charles E. Plumb, Jesse Butterfield, Melancthon Hollywood, Samuel Waldron, Maybury Flemming, William L. Kolb, and Hal Bell acquitted themselves creditably. A dialogue by Masters Charles Plumb, Melancthon Lockwood, Charles E. Bigelow, James S. Vanderburgh, George H. Day, David H. Alden, William L. Kolb, Hal Bell, Samuel Ferguson, George R. Shave and Eugene F. Brady, was received with applause. Masters Henry Maxwell, Ignatius V. Wallace, James Maxwell and Miss A. T. Hoffman rendered the audience with vocal music, and Master Charles C. Page read, with excellent intonation, a interesting sketch entitled, "The Yankee Farmer." After the programme had been completed, Dr. BELL and Mr. SCHERMERHORN addressed the school, and Mr. KNAPP, on behalf of the pupils, thanked the audience for attending the exhibition.

EVENING SCHOOL ON WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET

entertained a large and appreciative audience in the evening. Mr. WILLIAM A. E. DAVIS, the Principal, presided, and was assisted by Misses ELLIOTT and TAGENDARM, the latter alternating at the piano. About three hundred children of both sexes took part in the singing and other exercises. The most attractive feature of the entertainment was a dialogue from "Solon Shingle," which was cast as follows: "Solon," Samuel Ferguson; "Judge," Hal Bell; "Lawyer Timid," Frank Van Cleve; "Chas. Otis," (prisoner,) James Greer; "Clerk," T. C. Page; "Mr. Winslow," Miss McDonald; "Lawyer Tripler," H. S. Vanderburgh; "Peter Thompson," Ezekiel Thompson; "Joan Quirk," William Smith; "John Ellerley," Albert Wilson.

THE INCORRIGIBLE WAGS

of the Free Academy, it was observed, went to their studies yesterday morning with huge and mysterious noodles under their arms. Of course everybody knew that something unusual was about to happen; but the mischievous boys were reticent until one of the professors, who is a slave to the Virginia weed, called a class, and then almost the entire school fell upon him with an avalanche of Cavendish and Lillenthal, Lorillard and Anderson, Cornish and McAlpin, and we don't know how many other choice brands of fine-cut, plug and twist.

MESSRS. B. & G. ENGELSMANN'S SCHOOL FOR DEAF MUTES.

The Messrs. ENGELSMANN have established, at No. 26 West Twenty-seventh-street, an institution wherein they teach the deaf and dumb to express their thoughts in gutterals. The pupils comprehend with facility common words and phrases by observing the movements of the lips, teeth and tongue of the speaker. This method of teaching the deaf and dumb to speak is not by any means new; it was known and practiced in the seventeenth century, but for reasons that have not been explained fell into disuse, and was but recently revived. There are several schools in Europe like that of the Messrs. ENGELSMANN.

A Collection for Church Building.

The National Congregational Council having designated Sunday, Dec. 17, as a suitable occasion for gathering an offering from the congregations of that faith, to secure, if possible, a fund of $200,000 for the purpose of aiding and building edifices for destitute churches in the South and West, contributions were received in the several Congregational Churches of this city and Brooklyn (with the exception of the Church of the Puritans) on Sunday last, for the purpose indicated. The result of that effort was such as to inspire the belief that the fund sought to be raised will be speedily forthcoming, as will be seen from the following statement of the sums collected in the two cities mentioned: Plymouth Church, Rev. H. W. Beecher's, Brooklyn, $10,300; Tabernacle Church, Rev. Dr. Thompson's, New-York, $4,029 67; Clinton-avenue Church, Rev. Dr. Buddington's, Brooklyn, $3,350; Church of the Pilgrims, Rev. Dr. Storrs', Brooklyn, $2,000; South Church, Rev. Mr. Taylor's, Brooklyn, $640; State-street Church, (no pastor,) Brooklyn, $401; Central Church, Rev. J. C. French's, Brooklyn, $338 78. Total collected in New-York and Brooklyn, $21,059 45. Other contributions were made, as follows: Old South Church, Boston, $1,440; Park-street Church, Boston, $3,166 03; Eliot Church, Newton, Mass., $1,200; Winthrop Church, Charlestown, Mass., $1,000; Winthrop Church, Charlestown, Mass., $1,024; Central Church, Fall River, $1,066 56; First Church, Jersey City, N. J., $380; Broadway Church, Norwich, Conn., $1,163 89; Second Church, Norwich, Conn., $1,525.

NATIONAL GUARD.

Proposed Reception and Festival in Honor of the Veterans of the Seventh Regiment—An Interesting Event.

The Seventh Regiment "National Guard" propose to give a reception at the Academy of Music on the 31st of January, 1866, to and in honor of those of their members and ex-members who have served in the regular or volunteer army and navy during the recent war for the suppression of the rebellion. During the four years of internecine war, between six and seven hundred of the members of the ever gallant Seventh left the paths of peace to enter the United States service. They sustained in the field the high reputation the regiment has achieved in the barrack-room, and the list embraces Major-Generals, Brigadiers and Colonels, while a host of line and field officers attest the distinguished service performed by the representatives of the Seventh Regiment. A few, with greater honor to themselves, marched and fought all through the war with the musket they had learned to use so well at home in the quiet days of peace.

Among the number going forth to do battle for the cause of liberty, many laid down their lives as a sacrifice, and the regiment has already accumulated a fund for the erection of a monument in memory of their gallant dead, embracing such names as SHAW (of Wagner fame), FARNHAM, WINTHROP, FARMELEE (who fell pierced by nine rebel bullets), O'BRIEN, CHAPMAN and others.

This reception to their living comrades the regiment promises to make worthy of the occasion, both the Academy and Irving Hall being engaged for the purpose. An "address of welcome" will be delivered by some distinguished citizen, and a poem will be read, after which dancing and music will be the order of the evening. It is to be hoped that the veterans will send their address in as early as possible, with their rank and number of the company in the Seventh to which they belonged, to Capt. GEORGE MOORE SMITH, Chairman of the Committee on Invitations, Box No. 987 New-York Post-office, in order that the list may be made a complete one.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

ANOTHER SOLDIER VICTIMIZED.

PAUL GLOVER, a returned veteran, who is stopping at the Soldiers' Depot, Nos. 50 and 52 Howard-street, awaiting final payment, preferred a charge of robbery against RICHARD CAJAY, and the accused was yesterday arrested by Officer HALSTEAD, of the Eighth Precinct. The complainant stated that on the 1st inst. he laid his knapsack and haversack on the sidewalk in Church-street, while he went inside a store to transact business. While absent the prisoner came by and carried off the articles and their contents, consisting of clothing valued at $131. The accused could not be found until yesterday, when he was arrested. CAJAY is a native of this city, 27 years of age, and a cook by occupation. He was committed to answer in $1,500 bail.

STEALING A CLOAK.

Mr. JAMES REID, residing at No. 126 Ninth-street, charged PETER W. MULFORD, a messenger and domestic in his employ, with having stolen a valuable black velvet cloak, lined with silk, worth $150. Mr. REID's statement was that, on the 15th inst., PETER was employed in sweeping out the basement, and as evening closed in, he took the cloak from a bureau standing there, clearing off with the same. Several witnesses swore to having seen the prisoner have the cloak in his possession, and he was committed for trial in $1,000 bail. MULFORD is 18 years of age, a native of New-Jersey, and lives at No. 72 Fourth-avenue.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

SHIP THIEF.

Officers HORBETT and MULLEN, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested, yesterday, JOHN BURNS, a seaman, on a charge of having stolen a sextant and several other articles of the total value of $155, the property of ROBERT BAXTER, of the ship *Lady Bowed*, lying at Pier No. 12 East River. The prisoner confessed the crime and was committed for trial in $1,000 bail.

SHOPLIFTING.

Yesterday afternoon a woman richly attired and of dashing appearance, entered the jewelry store of Messrs. TIFFANY & Co., No. 550 Broadway, with the evident intention of making purchases. Before she left the store two pairs of gold sleeve-buttons, valued at $40, were missed from the case which the lady had been examining. Detectives ELDER and MCCORD, who are on duty in the establishment, were at once informed of the fact. Naturally suspicion fell upon the strange visitor, and an arrest was made. On searching her the missing buttons were found in her possession. The accused gave her name as Mrs. ANN LIVINGSTON. She was taken before Justice DOWLING, when she was committed for examination. While searching Mrs. LIVINGSTON the officer found a large pocket suitable for concealing stolen goods. The prisoner stated that she has been residing for some time in the South and West, and resides at present in Twenty-first-street, near Fifth-avenue.

Sudden Death of a Minister—He Proves to be a Common Thief.

On Tuesday last a German Lutheran minister, named FREDERICK THEODORE WINKELMANN, who was employed as a Professor of Languages in the Polytechnic Institute kept by a Spanish gentleman and his wife, named VILLAVERDE, at Weehawken, died suddenly of congestion of the brain. The subsequent examination of the Professor's effects revealed some remarkable transactions in which he had been engaged, and proves him to have been a common thief. The pupils attending the institute are chiefly young Spanish gentlemen from the Island of Cuba. On the 11th of July last two of these young gentlemen were engaged in some sports on the lawn, and it being a warm day, they deposited their vests and watches under a tree, and after finishing their sports, returned for the articles, when they were nowhere to be found. For some time previous various articles had disappeared in a mysterious manner, and suspicion fell upon the servant girl and the gardener. The services of Capt. DAVIS, of the Hoboken Police, were obtained, and the lodge at the entrance to the grounds occupied by the gardener was thoroughly searched, but none of the missing property was found. Madame VILLAVERDE was so confident that the gardener and servant girl were the guilty parties that she caused their discharge, but still property continued to disappear in a mysterious manner, as before, but still suspicion was never directed toward the Professor, who was looked upon as a devout Christian and was highly esteemed. After his decease, in looking over his effects a number of pawn tickets were found for clothing, watches, jewelry and other articles. A diary was also found, in which the Professor kept a minute daily record of all his transactions, and in which he had noted down all the thefts as committed by himself and the disposition he had made of the property. Under the date of July 6, was entered: "Half-past nine P.M.; drank a bottle of wine; stole it." After the search for the watches and vest, was the following entry: "They have sent a policeman to search for the watches; he will find them, oh! yes—perhaps." There was also recorded the fact that he was put in the Tombs over night, was discharged the next morning, and went home with the headache and feeling very bad, and on two other occasions became intoxicated in New-York, and slept in the station-house. Yesterday Capt. Davis proceeded to New-York, and recovered a fine suit of black broadcloth, a valuable silver watch, and a gold ring at Simpson's pawn-shop, in Chatham-street, where deceased had pawned them, and which belonged to parties residing at VILLAVERDE'S institute. The Captain also expects to recover considerable other property of which he has traces at other places.

Board of Aldermen.

VETO BY THE MAYOR—DONATIONS AND GRANTS OF LAND.

This board met at 2 P. M. to-day, Mr. JEREMIAH in the chair.

A resolution directing the printing and publishing of 2,500 copies of all the ferry leases and railroad grants made by the city or State was adopted, notwithstanding the Mayor's veto.

Mr. FARLEY presented a resolution granting to the trustees of the Nursery and Child's Hospital the use of the ground and buildings corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first-street, and making an appropriation—not exceeding $5,000—to put the buildings in perfect order.

It was laid over.

A resolution to increase the salary of the Second Assistant Clerk in the Finance Department (vetoed by the Mayor) was called up and lost.

The sum of $5,000 was donated to the Union Home School for the education of the children of volunteers.

An immense quantity of routine business relating to the erection of stands, exhibition of show cases, paving of streets, &c., was disposed of, and the board adjourned.

Board of Councilmen.

GRANT OF THIRTY-FOUR LOTS OF GROUND TO THE SISTERS OF MERCY.

This board met at 2 P. M., yesterday, Mr. GREEN in the chair.

The resolution of the other board, granting to the Sisters of Mercy the use of the plot of ground bounded by Eighty-first and Eighty-second streets and Fourth and Madison avenues, (thirty-four lots, valued at $135,000,) for the erection thereon of an industrial school, was concurred in.

A resolution increasing the salaries of the messengers in the Finance Department to $500 per annum, was laid over.

A resolution permitting the erection of a stand for the sale of newspapers, &c., at the corner of Washington and Vesey streets, was amended so as to permit all persons so inclined to erect stands at the point designated, and was then adopted.

The board then adjourned.

Coroner's Inquests.

DEATH FROM THE BITE OF A DOG.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GOVER, at No. 108 East Twenty-third-street, on the body of HERMAN MILLER, a young lad, between seven and eight years of age, whose death was caused by the bite of a dog. It appears that on the 6th of November the little fellow was attacked by a Newfoundland dog and severely bitten on the forehead, in the region of the eye. Although medical aid was speedily called in, and the wound sewed up, the boy has been unwell ever since. On the 23d ult. HERMAN was seized with delirium, resulting in tetanus of so violent a nature that it broke deceased's teeth. After lingering until Monday, the little fellow's sufferings were closed in death. From a post-mortem examination made by Dr. BEACH, that gentleman gave it as his opinion that death was caused by hydrophobia, and the jury rendered a verdict to that effect. The dog was owned by GREGORY, who resides in the neighborhood, and the brute has since been shot.

Complimentary Dinner to Mr. James Linen, of California.

The friends of Mr. JAMES LINEN, of California, last evening tendered him a farewell dinner at the Astor House, previous to his return to the land of gold. About one hundred gentlemen were present, among whom were Mr. W. C. Bryant, Lewis Gaylord Clarke, Robert Holmes, Dr. Powell, Dr. Capella, Mr. Wm. B. McSherry, Joseph Laing and other well known gentlemen.

Mr. WM. C. BRYANT presided, having on his right the guest of the evening, Mr. JAMES LINEN. Dr. POWELL and Capt. JOSEPH LAING officiated as Vice-Presidents.

Of the dinner, it is only necessary to say that it was got up in Mr. STETSON'S best style. During its progress a fine band of music played several enlivening airs, adding greatly to the enjoyment of the evening. After the good things had been demolished and the cloth drawn, the President announced as the first toast, "Our Guest—Mr. JAMES LINEN, Esq."—prefacing it by some highly complimentary remarks, in which he stated that Mr. LINEN had written poems which were an honor both to his head and heart, and which would live long after the author had bid adieu to all earthly ties.

The toast having been duly honored, Mr. LINEN rose and said that he was quite unable to express all he felt, and that his friends must excuse him if he failed in conveying to them the sentiments of his heart. This reception was a compliment as flattering as it was unexpected. He felt as if it would forge new chains to bind him here. This was the city of his adoption and of his affections. It was the birth-place of his wife and children. He was delighted to see so many friendly faces around him to-night—faces of those he should never forget while life lasted. Mr. LINEN then spoke of the changes which had taken place in this city during the twelve years of his absence, and particularly of the Central Park, the beauties of which he described in glowing language. Speaking of the city of San Francisco he said he believed it was now one of the best governed cities in the world. It was not so once. There was a great amount of virtue in the fear of banishment and of the gibbet. If New-York would only adopt the p(P)acific mode of setting things to rights, there would be more public virtue here than there is at present. Mr. LINEN concluded with a eulogy of Mr. BRYANT, which was received with loud applause.

After a song by Mr. S. D. CAMPBELL—"There is a Spot I Call My Home"—the second toast was given: "Fugitive Poetic Literature."

This was responded to in a humorous manner by Mr. LEWIS G. CLARK. Dr. PALMER then announced that Miss ZELDA HARRISON would favor the company with a song. Miss HARRISON sang, with much feeling, "Home, Sweet Home," and on being recalled, gave "The Bonnets of Bonnie Dundee."

The third toast was the "United States of America—*esto perpetua*." The fourth toast was "Scotland," responded to in a most eloquent speech by Mr. THOMPSON.

Madame ANNIE HOFFMAN then sung "Annie Lowrie" very sweetly, and was warmly applauded.

The fifth toast was "California," which was responded to by Mr. CLARK, of California.

More songs from the ladies followed, and the festivities were kept up until a late hour.

The Committee of Arrangements comprised Andrew Eadie, Chairman; A. C. Castle, M. D., Secretary; Joseph Laing, Treasurer. Reception Committee—Col. Van Winkle, Chairman; James C. Eadie, Capt. Joseph Laing, Mr. McSherry and Mr. Alexander Robertson.

The American Geographical and Statistical Society.

RECIPROCITY TREATIES AND THEIR EFFECT ON COMMERCE.

This society assembled at their rooms yesterday evening, and, after the usual preliminary matters, the President introduced E. H. DERBY, Esq., of Boston, who delivered an eloquent lecture on "Reciprocity Treaties and their Effect on Commerce," being the third of the course on Currency, Resources and Indebtedness of the United States.

After narrating the histories of the various international treaties and their effects, the lecture went on to regret the precipitate legislation which threatened to abolish that treaty now existing between this country and the British Provinces, showing, at considerable length and with much force of argument, that we wanted closer ties with Canada and not a severance of those which now existed, and concluded a highly interesting lecture by expressing the hope that our government would act wisely in this manner of a treaty with the Canada's and the other provinces, by opening wider the great avenues of trade instead of narrowing them in opposition to the interests of both countries and to the spirit of the age.

On the conclusion of the lecture a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. DERBY, embodying the societies appreciation of the lecture.

Mr. YOUNG, a gentleman connected with important engineering affairs in Canada, made some remarks relative to the necessities of increased canal navigation to New-York and the Eastern cities, for the produce of the great West, which were highly interesting and applauded, after which on motion the society adjourned till Thursday, 28th, when the fourth section of the series will be delivered. Subject—"The Resources of the United States."

The New-England Society of New-York.

The New-England Society of New-York will celebrate Forefathers' Day on Friday evening, Dec. 22—the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock—at Delmonico's, in Fourteenth-street. The occasion this year will be one of marked interest, the last four celebrations having been somewhat marred by the unfortunate circumstances of a national character then transpiring. The following distinguished persons will be present to-morrow evening: Hon. H. McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury; Gov. Smyth, of New-Hampshire; Ex-Gov. Lane, of Indiana; Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts; Rev. Drs. Beecher, Thompson and Bellows; Gens. Logan and Hancock; Mayor-elect Hoffman, of this city; Mayor McMichael, of Philadelphia; Hon. Wm. M. Evarts and others. Joseph H. Choate, Esq., will preside at the dinner. The usual supply of New-England condiments, in the shape of pumpkin pies, pork and beans, brown bread, &c., *ad libitum*, in addition to the more modern luxuries incident to a metropolitan table, will be furnished, and the committee insist that the proverbial promptness of New-Englanders shall be one of the marked features of the evening.

Consecration of the Church of the Holy Trinity.

At noon, yesterday, the Church of the Holy Trinity, located at the corner of Madison-avenue and Forty-second-street, was consecrated by Right Rev. Bishop POTTER.

The church, which is entirely new, and has already been described in the TIMES, is a very handsome structure. Its Rector is Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., son of the pastor of St. George's.

At 10½ o'clock, Bishop POTTER and a number of the clergy entered the church and proceeded up the main aisle to the chancel, reciting the 24th psalm. The preliminary collects of the consecration service were then read, followed by the articles of donation and endowment. The Bishop then pronounced the consecration prayers, and the edifice was solemnly dedicated to the service of God. The regular morning prayers and communion service followed.

Bishop POTTER then ascended the pulpit and delivered an appropriate discourse, in which he spoke of the necessity of conducting the services of the church in a manner to impress the worshipers. The duty of a minister, he said, was to preach the gospel. He then referred to the character of the music introduced into some of our churches, which he thought lent no spirit of devotion to the worshippers, and was neither congregational nor in harmony with the service of the Church. Bishop POTTER then commended the Rector, Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., for his zeal in the service of Christ, and referred to the loss lately sustained by the congregation of St. George's.

A few remarks were made by Rev. Dr. TYNG and the services closed with the benediction.

Among the clergymen present were Bishop BURGESS, Bishop VAIL, Rev. Drs. TYNG, DIX, MORGAN, DWYER and MUHLENBERG.

Trinity Bells.

On Christmas Eve the following chimes and carols will be performed on the bells of Trinity Church by Mr. JAMES E. AYLIFFE, commencing at 2½ P. M.

1. Changes on eight bells.
2. Christmas Carol—"The Christmas Tree."
3. Christmas Carol—"Silent Night; Holy Night."
4. "Evening Bells."
5. Christmas Carol—"Angels from the Realms of Glory."
6. "Children in the Temple."

On Christmas Day and anniversary, at 10½ A. M., the following will be rung:

1. Changes on eight bells.
2. Christmas Carol—"Once in Royal David's City."
3. Christmas Carol—"Bright, Bright, in Silver Light."
4. Christmas Carol—"Watchman, tell us of the night."
5. Christmas Carol—"Angels from the Realms of Glory."
6. Hymn—"Quiet, Lord, my froward heart."

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

NEWSBOYS' LODGING-HOUSE, No. 128 FULTON-STREET.—In perusing the annual report of this institution we have gathered the following cheering facts: During the year about 7,000 boys have enjoyed the privileges of the institution. Of these 3,725 were able to read and write, 2,100 were able to read only, and 1,175 could neither read nor write. A large proportion were orphan and half-orphan children. They averaged 14 years of age, there being many much younger and some older. Forty thousands meals were furnished, about 80,000 lodgings, some 500 boys furnished with good country homes, 600 truant and lost boys were restored to their relatives and friends. Connected with the institution is a good night school in which the boys are greatly interested. These facts demonstrate the usefulness of the Newboys' Lodging-house, and commend it to a generous public.

NEW LINE OF CARS.—The East Broadway Railroad Company commenced running their new line of cars through Avenue B and Clinton-street, between Fourteenth-street and the City Hall, and on Sunday next propose to extend the route to Hunter's Point Ferry at Thirty-fourth-street. The new cars are very tasteful in design and finish and different from those of any other line in the city, being of ultra marine blue in color with white top-bak and gilt lettering. At night they display a blue signal-light. The new line attracts a great deal of attention along its route and is well patronized already.

"THE NATIONAL TRAVELER."—Under this title we notice, this morning, the first number of an ably got up monthly sheet, published by the National Life and Traveler's Insurance Company. If advertising can be made attractive to the general reader, it cannot come in a more acceptable form than it is put before us in the *National Traveler*. Poetry, prose, humor and news, well selected, afford good reading on the two first pages; and having got so far, gratitude demands a glance at the third and fourth, setting forth the well-known advantages of life assurance.

DISABLED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS AND THE CIRCUS.—This evening the proprietors of the new National Circus, Nos. 37 and 39 Bowery, devote the proceeds of a performance of great promise for the laudable purpose above named. The grand equestrian and gymnastic efforts, with the usual doses of fun from the clowns, will, themselves, repay the price of admission; besides which, there will be the pleasing consciousness of having contributed to a praiseworthy charity. Go by all means.

A NORTH RIVER FLOATING PALACE.—The Rockland County people are waking up to the interests of their side of the Hudson River. The SMITHS, of Nyack, after an experience of near forty years, in steamboating, launched at that place on Tuesday last, a magnificently modeled boat, the *Christina*, named after the mother of the four brothers, and intended for the route to Peekskill, Haverstraw and Nyack. She will be unequaled for speed by any boat on the river, and will be ready for early Spring travel.

TELEGRAPHIC.—The Western Union Telegraph Company are removing their wires from the old post road between New-York and Albany, and placing them along the line of the Hudson River Railroad. One mile is already strung from New-York to the vicinity of Breakneck tunnel, between Garrisons and Cold Spring. The transfer will be finished to Poughkeepsie by Spring, when the work will be continued between the latter place and Albany.

COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT.—A complimentary concert will be given this evening at Dodworth's Hall to Mrs. GEORGIA SHEPPARD, the favorite soprano of St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn. It will be under the direction of Signor ANTONIO BARILI, assisted by Mrs. C. M. CRUGER, Miss EFFIE PARKHURST, Messrs. HARRY SANDERSON, MORENTHAL, THEO. THOMAS and Mr. W. S. LEGGETT. The programme is exceedingly attractive.

DESTRUCTION OF A HOUSE BY THE GALE.—A new building, in Fifth-avenue, near Sixty-third-street, was blown down by the heavy gale which prevailed yesterday. The building, in falling, crushed in a shanty adjoining, severely injuring JOHN HAMILTON and BERNARD TIERNAN, who were inside. Both the injured men were conveyed to St. Luke's Hospital.

RECTIFICATION.—In our notice of the wanderings of Mr. Peter O'Leum yesterday, we were in error in naming Mr. J. N. PATTISON as the seller of the Weber pianoforte, Mr. ALBERT WEBER personally superintending the sale of these instruments. Mr. PATTISON is a well-known musical professor, mistaken by Mr. O'Leum as the proprietor of the establishment.

THE TYRANNY OF OPINION.—Rev. WILLIAM H. BOOLE will deliver a lecture to the members of the American Protestant Association, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, this evening, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Tyranny of Opinion*.

PROMENADE CONCERT.—The members of the Twenty-second Regiment give a promenade concert on Saturday evening next, commencing at 8 o'clock, at the armory, Fourteenth-street near Sixth-avenue.

NEW-JERSEY.

HEAVY ROBBERY OF ANTIQUE CHINA WARE.—A few days since Mrs. SARAH J. WATSON, residing at No. 108 Bloomfield-street, Hoboken, discovered that her premises had been robbed of two sets of china ware, together with a number of other table articles of antique patterns, and in all valued at $300. These articles were highly prized as relics, having been in the family over seventy years, and, not being used, were packed away in barrels. Suspicion fell upon the servant girl, MARY FEELAN alias Maria Whalan, and, the matter being placed in the hands of Officer BURKE, he found where the girl had disposed of a couple of pitchers and two cups and saucers. She was accordingly arrested and tried before Justices AVERY and POPE, who sent her to the county jail for three months for petty larceny. Yesterday, upon information received, Officer BURKE proceeded to the residence of JULIA FULMER, No. 196 East Eleventh-street, and there recovered the balance of the property, it having been stored there under a plausible story.

KILLED BY THE DUMMY CARS.—Coroner KIERSTED, of Jersey City, commenced an inquest at Claremont on Wednesday afternoon, on the body of a boy 13 years of age, named ALFRED BARTLETT, who died from injuries received by being run over by one of the Bergen Point dummy cars. The evidence, so far as taken, was conflicting; but it appears that deceased was a passenger on the car, and on coming opposite the residence of his parents, asked the conductor two or three times to stop the car, to which, it is alleged, no attention was paid, and that the boy either jumped or fell off, and was run over by the small car attached, and was fatally injured. In consequence of the absence of one or two witnesses, the case was adjourned to the 27th inst.

BOLD HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Wednesday afternoon, as two German peddlers were coming down Bergen Hill, they were met by two men, who attacked one of the former and forcibly took from him his pack of goods, valued at $80, with which they fled. The peddlers, terrified by the boldness of the attack, were unable to offer any resistance, and almost before they realized the extent of the operation the thieves had disappeared.

[Advertisement.]

IMPERISHABLE TEETH.

Can the teeth be rendered imperishable? Unquestionably they can. Sozodont, used daily, will render the enamel absolutely proof against decay, harden the gums and expel from the whole dental apparatus every offensive and pernicious element.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE TO YOUNG MEN.

Friday and Saturday, Dec. 22 and 23, last two days for securing tuition in penmanship and book-keeping at half price, for term beginning Jan. 2, at GOLDSMITH'S Institute, No. 756 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A SENSIBLE PRESENT.—Send the ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL a year to your best friend. It is only $2. A new volume begins with the new year. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

"ALL THAT SORT OF THING YOU KNOW."—If you want a handsome, becoming and stylish Hat, you must visit KNOX'S, No. 181 Fulton-street, second door from Broadway, or at No. 533 Broadway. He has occupied the position of the hatter for two scores of years, and is evidently disposed to maintain it in spite of rivalry, as is shown by his Winter style of Hat, the beauty of which commands general approbation.

[Advertisement.]

OLD EYES MADE NEW,

without spectacles, doctor or medicines. Pamphlet mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLIDAY GIFTS.—A superb assortment of embroidered toilet slippers, both for ladies and gentlemen, as well as the usual attractive stock of articles of feet covering of all kinds, can be found at CANTRELL'S, at No. 813 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship New-York, for Aspinwall—Col. Bolognese, E. Hoffschlayer, J. A. Delano and wife, J. A. Coleman, Major-Gen. Steele, Rev. Mr. Messenger, Mrs. Caulkins and daughter, Theo. Fallon, Mrs. Humphrey, James Bissett, Harrison Young, B. R. Von Eaton, Mrs. R. D. Van Eaton, W. Chaten, J. Spinoni, wife and infant, Mrs. Strode, Mrs. Miller, Mathew Campbell, P. M. S. S. O.; Wm. H. Parker, John C. Fall, Anson Cox, Mrs. L. Eder, A. F. Libby, Mr. Coleman, J. M. Hammond, Mrs. O. E. Shillaber, A. B. Lowe, D. W. Cheeseman, N. Wickliffe and wife, Mrs. J. E. Perry, A. Conrad, Mrs. Scott and 2 children, Charles Nolton, Miss Mary Yuke, G. S. Kingsley, Robert Gibson, Margaret J. Batter, S. E. Bent, C. Applegarth, Miss S. M. Applegarth, Henry May, A. Sitra and wife, John L. Pidge, John Rome, L. Clark, J. Hanover, S. H. Day, Paulina Vogt, Miss C. Burns, H. F. Hatch, Mrs. Hennings, child and infant, J. Seller, Frank Morril, A. H. Williamson, D. A. Morse, Jones and wife, A. W. Boynsen, N. H. Grinez and son, J. A. Fitch, R. Templison, Mrs. H. J. Burnham, Iddo Green, W. Halpine, J. Desmirant and wife, J. L. Churchill, E. Fralick, P. H. Carling and boy, Dr. E. R. Johnson, D. B. Smith, R. Johnson, James Fairlee, James S. Whitehead, G. Hamilton, C. H. Harris, G. Benitt, W. Boyer, wife and family, J. Minguelle, M. Hurlade, J. Riggs, Thos. Brady, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Enterpe, from Savannah—W. Kearney, F. Masterton, P. Ellsworth, L. Freedman, S. Gole, Jno. Hamilton, C. Orff, Jno. J. Bogert, W. H. Clark.

In steamship Cuba, from Havana—John D. Hopkins, Joseph Leira, William Dolan, Emil Saurwein, Miss Annie Colom, and 5 in the steerage.

In steamship Nevada, from Savannah—Mrs. Phillips, Miss Scrinen, Miss Bond, Charles Cordell.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 21 | Sun sets..... 4 37 | Moon sets.... 9 34
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 10 50 | Gov. Island. 11 39 | Hell Gate.... 1 01

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Dec. 21.

Cleared.

Steamships New-York, Horner, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Isle de Cuba, (Span.,) Rivera, Cadiz, J. E. Ceballos; Potomac, Hoff, Baltimore. J. R. Spaull; Chase, Heath, Savannah, L. de Jones; George Washington, Gager, Charleston, E. A. Cromwell & Co.; Columbia, Carlton, Havana, Trafford, Platt & Co.; America, Lindt, Savannah, Wake